

Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1997

With Data for January 1997

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On The Cover: Artist's rendition of a wellhead such as those used in the Strategic Petroleum Reserves program which is designed to diminish the impact of a severe interruption of the United States' oil supply. Since 1976, the Department of Energy has been involved in a major facilities development program to stockpile crude oil. The Strategic Petroleum Reserves program has five underground crude oil storage sites in salt domes. These sites are organized into three distribution systems and connected by DOE pipelines to commercial crude oil pipeline networks and marine terminals for drawdown and distribution.

Description above based on information provided by the Energy Technology Visuals Collection, Department of Energy.



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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	All tables and highlights
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB/WWW	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB/WWW	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB/WWW	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

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Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System; statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) -Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) - Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment	May 1995
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1995
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment	April 1996
Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends	May 1996
Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels	May 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics	August 1996
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1996
The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence	September 1996
Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels	October 1996
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside	December 1996

Highlights

During February¹ total **demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) dropped to 17.7 million barrels per day (Table H1), much of this decline can be attributed to the mild weather experienced during the month. Temperatures across the U.S. were 13 percent warmer-than-normal for this time of year, and about 9 percent warmer than last year.² The warm weather had a strong effect on demand for both distillate and residual fuel oils, demand for residual fuel oil reached a record February low. Economic indicators show the economy is expanding at a moderate rate; advanced monthly retail sales³ and industrial production⁴ suggest continued growth during the month.

Other February 1997 highlights include:

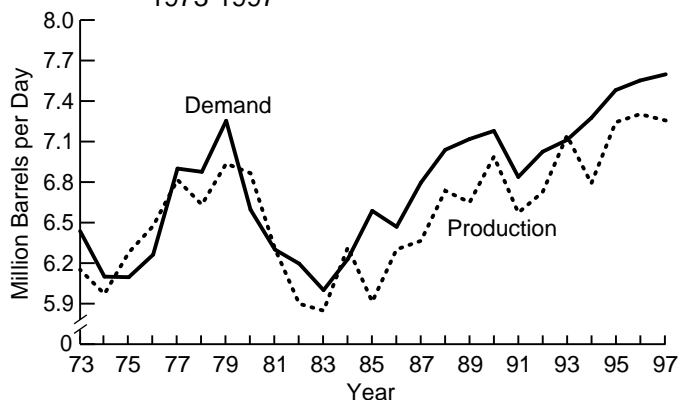
- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline set a February record high at 7.6 million barrels per day. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline averaged 271 thousand barrels per day, within the normal seasonal range. End-of-month **stocks** totaled 158 million barrels, a record low for February.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** dropped to 3.4 million barrels per day. **Production** of distillate fuel oil reached 3.2 million barrels per day, the highest level during February since 1977. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** were 106 million barrels, close to 10 million barrels above last year's level.
- **Demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, the second highest February level ever. **Production**, following demand, averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, a new February record high.
- Residual fuel oil reached record February lows for both **demand** and **production**. **Exports** also dropped, averaging 95 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for February in more than 10 years.
- **Production** of crude oil reached the lowest February level since 1954, averaging only 6.5 million barrels per day. Crude oil **imports** reached the **highest February level ever**, 7.5 million barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 301 million barrels, the lowest February since 1977.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline **production** during February averaged 7.3 million barrels per day, roughly 50 thousand barrels per day less than this time last year. **Demand** for finished motor gasoline

averaged 7.6 million barrels per day, a February record high (Figure H1). Finished motor gasoline supply pressures should ease when refinery turnarounds are completed and Tosco's Trainer Refinery comes back on-line later this year.⁵ Tosco's Trainer Refinery has a crude oil capacity of 150 thousand barrels per day and 60 percent of its output is expected to be gasoline.⁶ **Imports** of finished motor gasoline averaged 271 thousand barrels per day, normal for this time of year. Finished motor gasoline **exports** were up, averaging 90 thousand barrels per day, the highest February level since 1993. **Stocks** of finished motor gasoline reached a record February low at 158 million barrels. The stock level for finished motor gasoline was about 6 percent below last year's February record low.

Figure H1. Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year February Comparisons 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Distillate Fuel Oil

February's warm weather contributed to the low demand for distillate fuel oils, **demand** averaged 3.4 million barrels per day, the lowest level for February since 1992. **Production** of distillate fuel oils climbed to 3.2 million barrels per day, the highest level for this time of year in 20 years (Figure H2). Production of **high-sulfur** distillate fuel oil made up nearly 43 percent of the total. Distillate fuel oil imports and exports were nearly even, **imports** averaged 230 thousand barrels per day and **exports** averaged 236 thousand barrels per day.

End-of-month **stocks** were up nearly 10 million barrels compared to this time last year totaling 106 million barrels, adequate for the

¹February 1997 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for February 1997."

³"Advance Monthly Retail Sales February 1997", <http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/svsd/www/retail.html>.

⁴"Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization", <http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/releases/g17/current/>.

⁵"Sloppy Market' Shows Concern Over Excess Product", *Octane Week*, February 24, 1997, p. 6.

⁶"Sloppy Market' Shows Concern Over Excess Product", *Octane Week*, February 24, 1997, p. 6.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1997			1996	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	1997	1996
Products Supplied	17.7	18.6	-0.8	18.5	18.2	18.4
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.6	7.3	0.3	7.6	7.4	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.4	3.8	-0.4	3.7	3.6	3.7
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.7	1.6	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.3	4.9	-0.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	13.4	13.6	-0.3	13.5	13.5	13.6
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	89.5	91.0	-1.5	91.8	90.3	92.0
Imports	9.5	9.6	-0.2	8.3	9.5	8.8
Crude Oil	7.5	7.4	0.1	6.6	7.4	6.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	7.5	7.4	0.1	6.6	7.4	6.9
Products	2.0	2.2	-0.3	1.7	2.1	1.9
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.2	1.3	-0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9
Exports	1.0	1.0	-0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total Net Imports	8.5	8.6	-0.1	7.2	8.5	7.7
Stock Change^d	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-1.5	-0.2	-1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	(s)
Products	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0
Total Stocks	1,488	1,503	-14	1,500	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	864	866	-2	893	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	563	563	0	592	—	—
Other.....	301	302	-2	302	—	—
Products	624	637	-13	607	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	158	165	-7	169	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	106	111	-5	97	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	40	42	-2	32	—	—
Jet Fuel.....	38	36	1	35	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	282	282	-1	275	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

E=Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the September 1996, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1996-1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	13,638	13,903	14,400	14,501	14,648	14,439	14,541	14,635	14,442	14,449	14,399
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	14,910	15,004	14,997	15,033	15,072	15,168	15,121	15,109	15,121	15,069
Idle Capacity³	259	453	428	364	360	327	313	141	197	153	141	193
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	261	225	38	14	0	0	56	12	0	92
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	167	139	322	313	313	142	141	141	141	101
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	15,338	15,368	15,356	15,360	15,385	15,309	15,319	15,263	15,263	15,263
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	93.2	96.0	96.7	97.4	95.8	95.9	96.8	95.6	95.6	95.6
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	95.4	93.9	95.0	95.5	94.6	94.7	94.3
1997												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle Capacity³	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle Three Months or Less	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idle More than Three Months	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operable Capacity	89.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

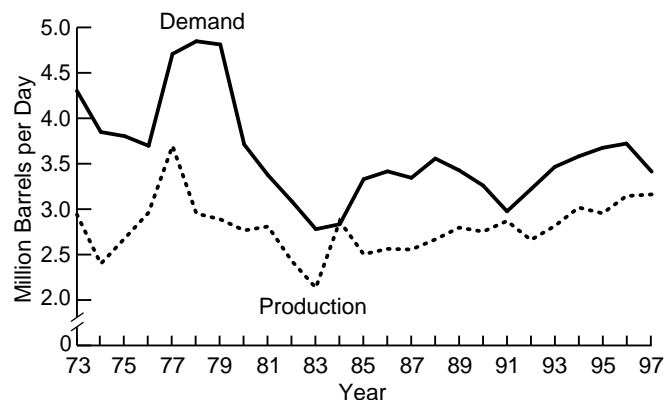
³Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1996 data issue, Table 28.

Figure H2. Distillate, Year-to-Year February Comparisons 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

remainder of the heating season.⁷ Stocks of **high-sulfur** distillate fuel oil ended the month at 49 million barrels.

Residual Fuel Oil

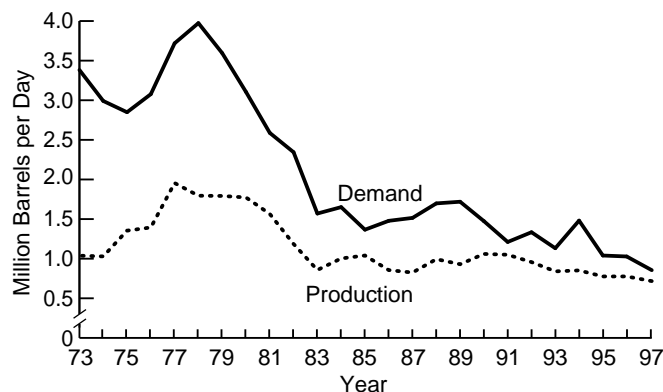
Demand for residual fuel oil reached a February record low, averaging 855 thousand barrels per day. February's demand was about **17 percent below the prior February record low** set in 1996 at 1.0 million barrels per day. In fact, demand for residual fuel oil has remained below 1.0 million barrels per day for the past 12 months. One factor causing the decline in demand of residual fuel oil was that natural gas became a more economical choice than resid as a source of fuel for utilities who have the ability to switch fuels.⁸ Residual fuel oil **production** also reached a February record low at 717 thousand barrels per day (Figure H3). **Imports** dropped 16 percent below the prior February record low, averaging 186 thousand barrels per day. **Exports** averaged 95 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for February in more than 10 years.

⁷"U.S. Crude Follows Oil Product Advance, Decline", *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 17, 1997, p. 10.

⁸"Residual Fuel Sales Stifled by Excess Cargoes", *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, March 10, 1997, p. 14.

A combination of factors during the month; refinery upgrading, warmer weather and the lack of demand from utilities lead to the increase in stocks of residual fuel oil. End-of-month **stocks** reached 40 million barrels, **an increase of 27 percent over last year's record February low**.

Figure H3. Residual, Year-to-Year February Comparisons
1973-1997

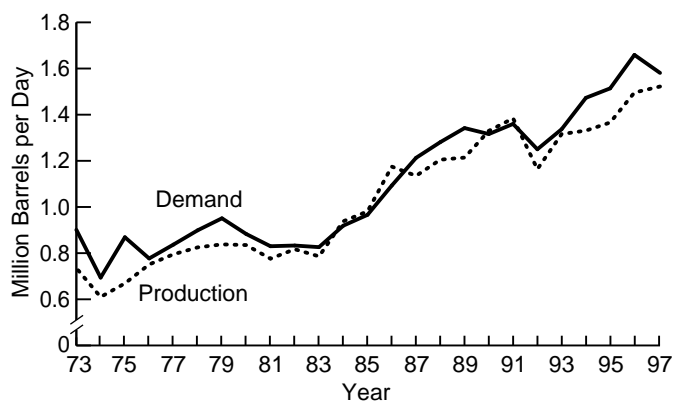


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Production of kerosene-type jet fuel **reached a record high** for February averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. **Demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, the second highest February level ever (Figure H4). One reason for the increased demand for kerosene-type jet fuel comes from the airline industry which has seen heavy traffic recently. The latest figures for January⁹ show passenger air traffic grew 10.2 percent over last January.⁹ There have also been increases for the air

Figure H4. Kerojet, Year-to-Year February
1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

⁹“Passenger traffic up 10.2% on airlines”, *Journal of Commerce*, February 27, 1997, p. 3B.

¹⁰“FedEx, UPS gain, but traditional carriers still fly high”, *Journal of Commerce*, February 10, 1997, p. 1B.

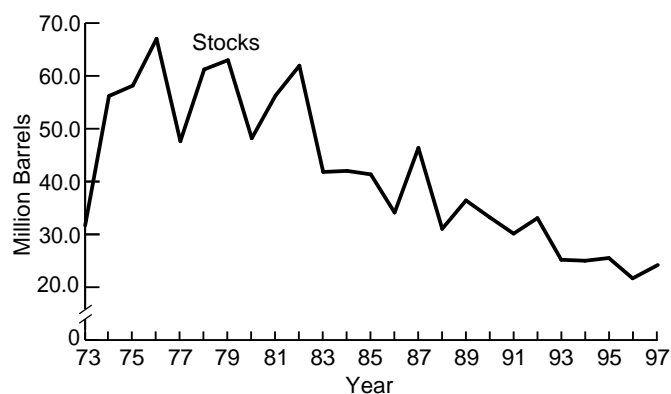
freight carriers who have seen 8 percent annual growth.¹⁰ Kerosene-type jet fuel **imports** averaged 128 thousand barrels per day and **exports** were 40 thousand barrels per day, both normal for this time of year. End-of-month **stocks** were up compared to last year's level, standing at 38 million barrels.

Propane

Warmer than normal **February temperatures moderated this year's stock draw during the month**. United States inventories remain slightly below the normal range for this time of year, **although stocks finished the month 2.5 million barrels above last year's 25 year record low with 24.2 million barrels** in primary storage at the end of February. Regionally, inventories in the East Coast remained above the normal range, while inventories in the Midwest were within the normal range for this time of year. Gulf Coast stocks fell below the observed minimum level for the last 36 months following the regions sharpest February decline since the cold winter of 1977.

Since the beginning of the heating season in October 1996, United States inventories have declined by 27.6 million barrels, significantly below the 5 year average of 32.2 million barrels.

Figure H5. Propane Stocks Year-to-Year Comparisons, as of February 28
1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

Production of crude oil fell to its lowest level since 1954, averaging 6.5 million barrels per day (Figure H6). Alaskan crude oil field production averaged 1.4 million barrels per day. Crude oil **imports reached a record high** for the month at 7.5 million barrels per day, **more than a 10 percent increase from the prior February high set in 1977**. With the additional Iraqi crude available on the world market, crude oil prices have been falling. In order for Iraq to meet its monetary limit set by the United

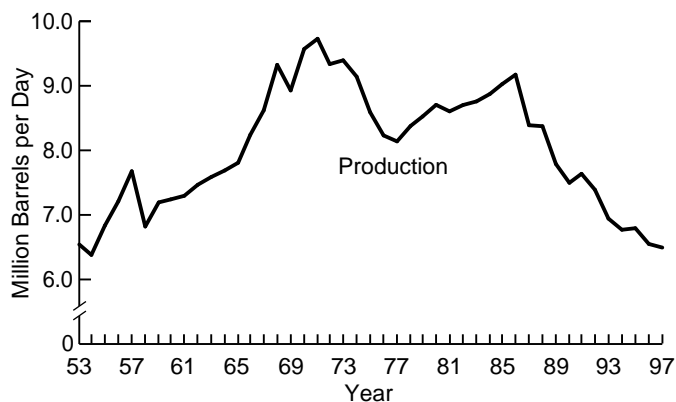
Nations (which expired March 9), Iraq must sell more crude and to do that they need to lower prices causing prices to decline even further.¹¹ Net imports, an indicator of our dependence on foreign crude, averaged 7.3 million barrels per day during the month. **Exports** of crude oil were the highest for this time of year since 1993, February averaged 128 thousand barrels per day.

Crude oil end-of-month **stocks** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) declined slightly from year ago levels to 301 million barrels. **Stocks** of crude oil (including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 864 million barrels, the lowest February level in 10 years. Crude oil stocks were affected by price backwardation combined with the industries continued reliance on just-in-time inventory strategies brought on by poor operating margins.¹²

Refinery Operations

Through the month, crude oil **inputs** averaged 13.4 million barrels per day. Due to the extensive refinery turnarounds underway and low margins, decreased demand from refiners pushed crude demand down.¹³ The estimated refinery operable utilization rate,

Figure H6. Crude Production, Year-to-Year February Comparisons 1953-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 88.6 percent.

¹¹“Iraq Catch-22 Pushes Crude Lower, Gasoline Sees Slight Strength”, *Octane Week*, March 3, 1997, p. 10.

¹²“US operators optimistic for 1997 despite cut-throat competition”, *Petroleum Economist*, January 1997, p. 22 & 24.

¹³“Crude Demand Slips as Turnarounds, Poor Margins Take Toll”, *Octane Week*, February 17, 1997, p. 4.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^g 70	17,237	^g 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	^g -2	17,718	^g 1,653
1995 January	8,764	6,682	1,787	-219	-84	17,219	1,643
February	8,935	6,794	1,780	-49	-1,225	18,279	1,608
March	8,619	6,600	1,776	336	-552	17,484	1,601
April	8,720	6,604	1,794	-101	114	17,142	1,601
May	8,729	6,629	1,790	-132	464	17,293	1,612
June	8,607	6,579	1,740	-148	57	18,131	1,609
July	8,500	6,449	1,751	-397	897	17,147	1,624
August	8,498	6,447	1,730	-253	-73	18,044	1,614
September	8,467	6,416	1,757	-64	243	18,026	1,620
October	8,501	6,421	1,757	168	-589	17,651	1,607
November	8,662	6,585	1,797	263	-352	17,979	1,604
December	8,533	6,530	1,691	-505	-822	18,366	1,563
Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	—
1996 January	E 8,561	E 6,495	1,718	51	-629	18,212	1,543
February	E 8,522	E 6,550	1,675	-64	-1,433	18,498	1,500
March	E 8,647	E 6,516	1,810	-141	-440	18,180	1,482
April	E 8,621	E 6,479	1,836	24	618	17,837	1,501
May	E 8,553	E 6,443	1,810	36	550	17,857	1,519
June	E 8,593	E 6,502	1,836	272	600	18,049	1,546
July	E 8,532	E 6,383	1,834	-200	337	18,143	1,550
August	E 8,565	E 6,389	1,867	9	-87	18,513	1,547
September	E 8,649	E 6,503	1,878	-495	705	17,605	1,554
October	E 8,693	E 6,490	1,908	183	-636	19,103	1,540
November	E 8,739	E 6,465	1,915	-439	-92	18,496	1,524
December	E 8,675	E 6,448	1,876	-645	188	18,300	1,510
Average	E 8,613	E 6,471	1,831	-117	-24	18,234	—
1997 January	RE 8,487	RE 6,387	R 1,815	R 497	R -717	R 18,560	R 1,503
February*	E 8,755	PE 6,494	E 1,904	E 83	E -198	E 17,749	E 1,488
2-Mo. Average	E 8,614	PE 6,438	E 1,857	E 301	E -471	E 18,175	—
1996 2-Mo. Average	E 8,542	E 6,522	1,697	-4	-1,018	18,350	—
1995 2-Mo. Average	8,845	6,735	1,784	-138	-626	17,722	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^e Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 January	9,272	7,260	2,013	1,070	89	981	8,202
February	8,287	6,553	1,734	1,048	92	956	7,240
March	8,967	7,136	1,831	867	94	773	8,101
April	9,357	7,316	2,042	976	148	828	8,381
May	9,914	8,029	1,885	891	37	854	9,023
June	9,920	7,958	1,962	895	130	766	9,025
July	9,752	7,771	1,982	945	139	806	8,808
August	9,866	8,020	1,846	896	44	852	8,970
September	9,078	7,333	1,745	1,104	147	957	7,974
October	9,747	7,683	2,064	1,045	134	911	8,702
November	9,143	7,344	1,800	1,024	172	852	8,119
December	9,412	7,322	2,091	1,013	96	917	8,400
Average	9,399	7,482	1,917	981	110	871	8,419
1997 January	R 9,633	R 7,393	R 2,240	R 1,038	R 141	R 897	R 8,595
February*	E 9,457	E 7,468	E 1,989	E 972	E 128	E 844	E 8,486
2-Mo. Average	E 9,550	E 7,429	E 2,121	E 1,007	E 135	E 872	E 8,543
1996 2-Mo. Average	8,796	6,918	1,878	1,059	90	969	7,737
1995 2-Mo. Average	8,171	6,524	1,647	1,018	104	913	7,154

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

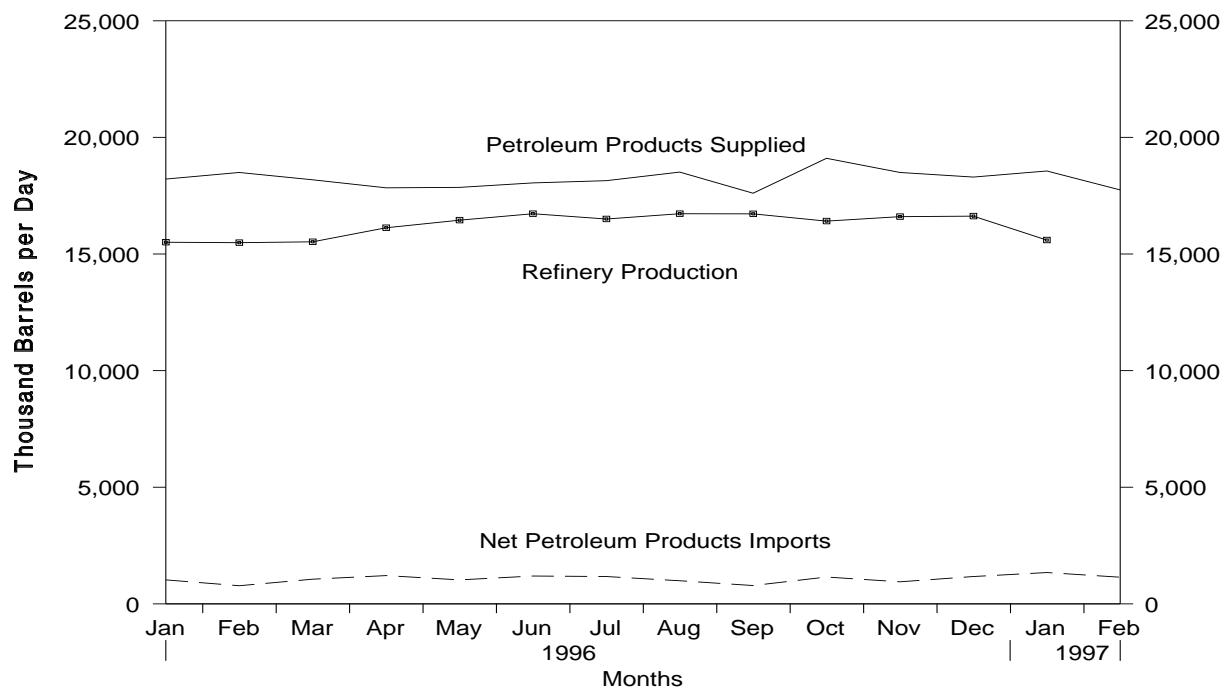
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

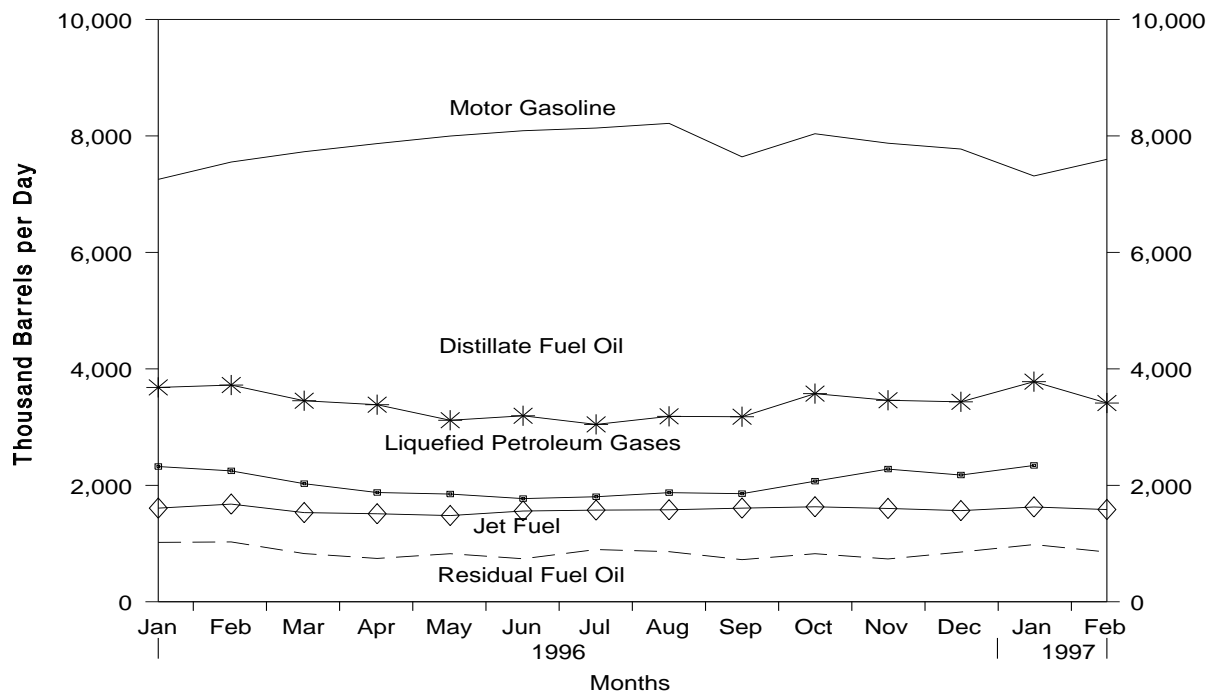
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1996 - Present



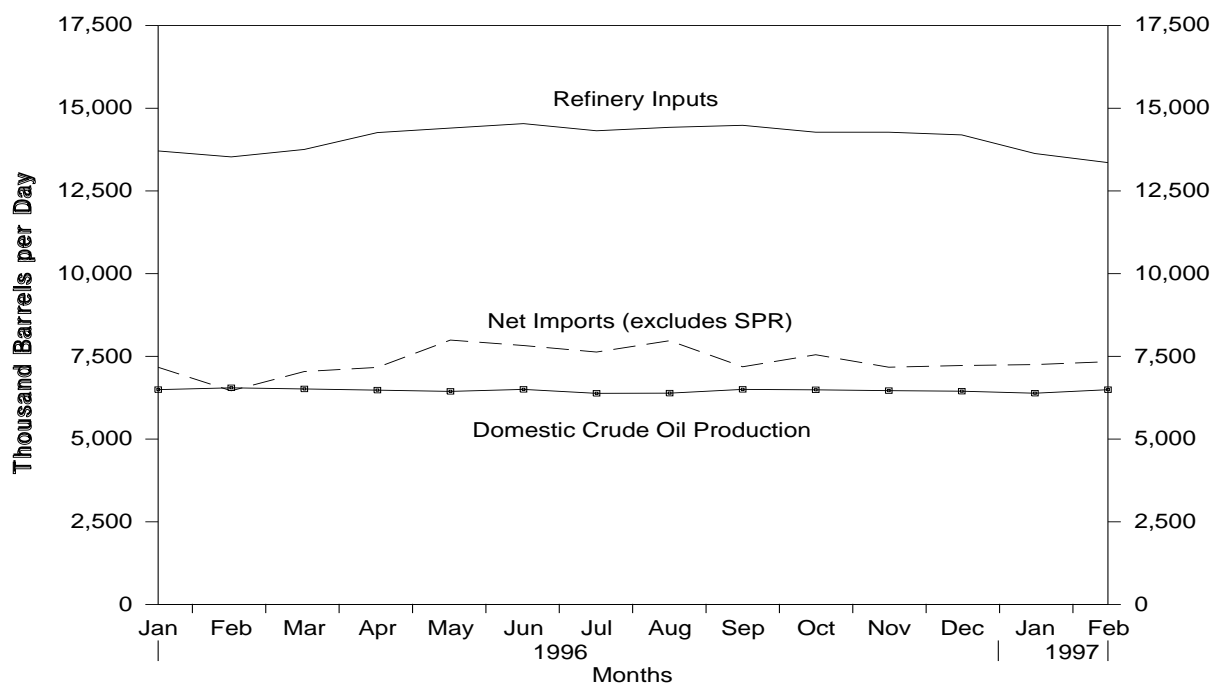
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1996 - Present



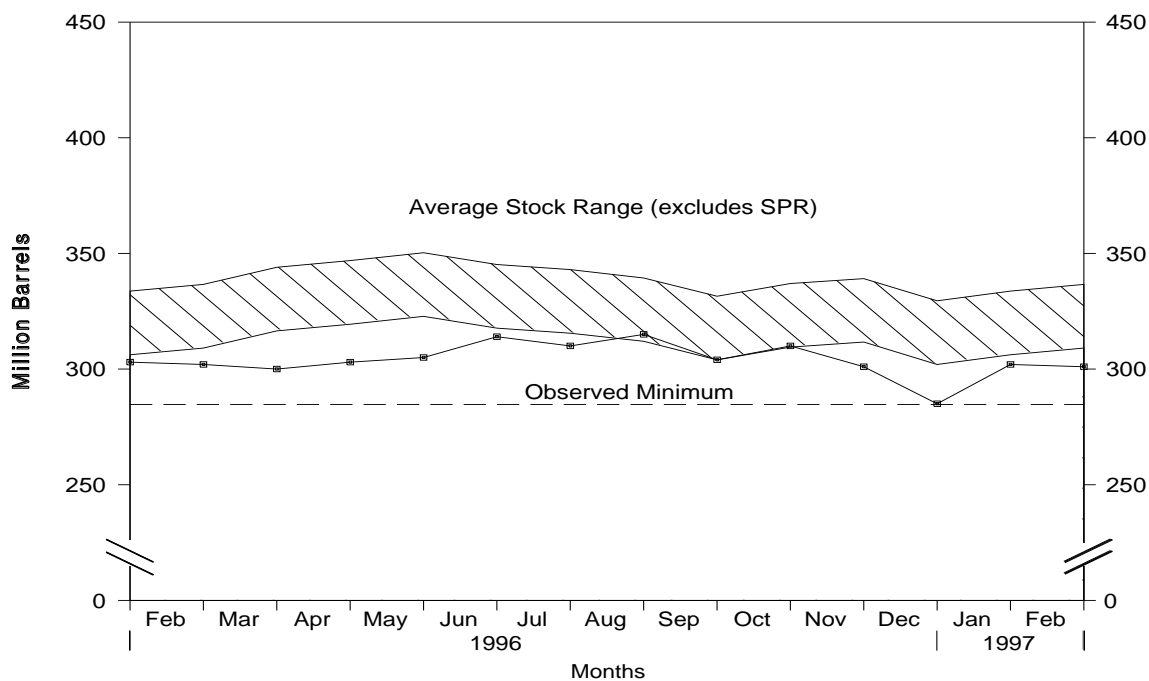
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1996 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ January 1996 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 284.7 million barrels, occurring in December 1996.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	0
1995	January	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)
	February	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0
	March	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)
	April	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0
	May	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0
	June	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0
	July	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0
	August	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)
	September	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0
	October	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)
	November	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0
	December	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0
	Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	January	E 6,495	E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
	February	E 6,550	E 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0
	March	E 6,516	E 1,454	7,136	0	7,136	63	0
	April	E 6,479	E 1,367	7,316	0	7,316	647	(s)
	May	E 6,443	E 1,341	8,029	0	8,029	9	0
	June	E 6,502	E 1,419	7,958	0	7,958	483	0
	July	E 6,383	E 1,317	7,771	0	7,771	109	(s)
	August	E 6,389	E 1,327	8,020	0	8,020	73	0
	September	E 6,503	E 1,401	7,333	0	7,333	304	0
	October	E 6,490	E 1,404	7,683	0	7,683	425	0
	November	E 6,465	E 1,403	7,344	0	7,344	205	0
	December	E 6,448	E 1,392	7,322	0	7,322	-119	0
	Average	E 6,471	E 1,396	7,482	0	7,482	227	(s)
1997	January	RE 6,387	RE 1,380	R 7,393	0	R 7,393	R 496	R 0
	February*	PE 6,494	PE 1,372	E 7,468	E 0	E 7,468	E 389	E 0
	2-Mo. Average	PE 6,438	PE 1,376	E 7,429	E 0	E 7,429	E 76	E 0
1996	2-Mo. Average	E 6,522	E 1,463	6,918	0	6,918	277	0
1995	2-Mo. Average	6,735	1,576	6,524	0	6,524	204	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)			
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995	January	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
	February	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
	March	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
	April	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
	May	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
	June	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
	July	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
	August	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
	September	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
	October	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
	November	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
	December	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
		Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	—	—
1996	January	(s)	52	13,708	89	11	895	592	303
	February	(s)	-63	13,529	92	8	893	592	302
	March	-80	-61	13,755	94	7	889	589	300
	April	-88	112	14,263	148	6	889	586	303
	May	-22	58	14,401	37	7	891	586	305
	June	-45	317	14,535	130	6	899	584	314
	July	-50	-150	14,319	139	5	893	583	310
	August	-172	181	14,423	44	6	893	578	315
	September	-130	-364	14,483	147	6	878	574	304
	October	-1	185	14,276	134	5	884	574	310
	November	-127	-312	14,276	172	5	870	570	301
	December	-129	-516	14,194	96	6	850	566	285
		Average	-71	-47	14,181	110	6	—	—
1997	January	^R -75	^R 572	^R 13,632	^R 141	^E 5	^R 866	^R 563	^R 302
	February*	^E -10	^E 93	^E 13,357	^E 128	^E 5	^E 864	^E 563	^E 301
	2-Mo. Average	^E -44	^E 345	^E 13,502	^E 135	^E 5	—	—	—
1996	2-Mo. Average	(s)	-4	13,621	90	10	—	—	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	(s)	-138	13,491	104	8	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	153	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	April	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0
	May	333	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
	June	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
	July	312	0	0	0	266	266	0	0
	August	315	0	0	0	271	266	0	0
	September	186	0	0	0	236	236	0	0
	October	209	0	0	0	260	260	0	0
	November	214	3	0	0	228	228	0	0
	December	214	0	14	14	262	262	0	0
	Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997	January	282	0	0	0	209	209	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,613	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	August	0	0	1,340	1,245	20	20	1,838	1,505
	September	0	0	1,474	1,357	29	0	1,941	1,559
	October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
	November	0	0	1,429	1,326	10	10	1,918	1,574
	December	0	0	1,378	1,263	0	0	1,745	1,478
	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	January	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	April	0	0	1,288	1,200	0	0	1,700	1,403
	May	0	0	1,518	1,414	0	0	2,080	1,643
	June	0	0	1,138	1,035	11	11	1,850	1,433
	July	0	0	1,548	1,371	4	4	2,130	1,642
	August	0	0	1,477	1,333	0	0	2,063	1,599
	September	0	0	1,355	1,255	0	0	1,777	1,491
	October	0	0	1,357	1,209	17	17	1,844	1,486
	November	0	0	1,290	1,201	0	0	1,731	1,432
	December	0	0	1,408	1,236	0	0	1,897	1,511
	Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,858	1,496
1997	January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,835	1,462

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	107	73	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	55	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	15	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	65	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	48	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	49	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	26	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	125	82	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	12	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	32	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	38	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	January	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,105	1,717	3,718	3,108
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,031	1,633	3,929	3,168
	March	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,236	1,913	4,220	3,595
	April	467	458	1,365	1,083	1,926	1,628	3,724	3,144
	May	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,148	1,804	3,801	3,281
	June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,271	1,956	4,106	3,476
	July	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,336	1,954	4,052	3,325
	August	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,054	1,719	3,892	3,225
	September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,600	2,195	4,541	3,753
	October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,189	1,876	3,942	3,340
	November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,260	1,851	4,178	3,424
	December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,182	1,767	3,927	3,245
	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	January	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,250	1,854	4,109	3,371
	February	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,145	1,836	3,689	3,120
	March	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,343	1,943	4,133	3,427
	April	518	497	1,727	1,288	2,303	1,842	4,003	3,245
	May	705	705	1,641	1,333	2,395	2,054	4,475	3,697
	June	711	697	1,635	1,236	2,418	1,999	4,268	3,432
	July	720	666	1,672	1,332	2,448	2,047	4,579	3,689
	August	793	785	1,729	1,431	2,575	2,265	4,638	3,865
	September	694	677	1,679	1,269	2,398	1,972	4,175	3,463
	October	521	488	1,769	1,448	2,415	2,019	4,258	3,504
	November	465	453	1,689	1,303	2,190	1,767	3,921	3,199
	December	320	298	1,665	1,355	2,066	1,686	3,963	3,197
	Average	614	592	1,657	1,305	2,330	1,941	4,188	3,437
1997	January	531	505	1,637	1,212	2,242	1,755	4,077	3,217

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
	December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	January	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,466	1,094	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,392	1,007	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	9	0	1	0	1,295	975	53	53
	April	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,408	1,011	18	18
	May	403	379	22	22	0	0	7	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
	June	356	356	56	47	1	0	10	0	1,391	1,091	37	37
	July	292	292	11	0	0	0	20	0	1,392	1,093	78	78
	August	480	456	43	43	0	0	32	0	1,387	1,040	73	73
	September	391	391	47	27	0	0	13	0	1,276	1,000	64	64
	October	502	485	79	65	0	0	1	0	1,400	1,059	36	36
	November	353	353	35	25	0	0	1	0	1,524	1,151	104	104
	December	420	405	39	21	0	0	3	0	1,675	1,232	78	78
	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	8	0	1,415	1,068	57	57
1997	January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,508	1,137	84	84

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	—	—	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	—	—	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	—	—	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	January	223	214	130	130	193	193	4	0	21	21	925	892
	February	139	129	107	107	186	186	1	0	0	0	922	890
	March	239	221	104	104	159	159	8	0	0	0	1,006	961
	April	175	175	146	146	163	163	13	0	7	0	993	963
	May	171	153	116	116	206	206	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063
	June	225	202	137	137	357	357	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076
	July	223	223	87	87	311	311	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166
	August	330	311	116	104	246	246	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172
	September	252	236	61	61	216	216	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238
	October	199	190	12	12	270	270	11	0	13	5	894	854
	November	240	229	102	102	271	271	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060
	December	200	190	51	51	171	171	3	0	17	11	996	978
	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	January	186	183	106	101	171	171	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February	149	139	81	81	191	191	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062
	March	262	250	110	105	154	154	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165
	April	280	280	158	143	212	212	(s)	0	0	0	1,303	1,273
	May	263	249	100	95	154	154	0	0	47	40	1,288	1,222
	June	256	247	138	133	218	218	16	0	19	11	1,339	1,274
	July	204	198	113	96	191	191	9	0	0	0	1,207	1,186
	August	221	217	83	71	156	156	8	0	5	0	1,157	1,142
	September	213	213	48	48	84	84	15	0	0	0	1,351	1,306
	October	265	252	66	60	209	209	4	0	31	0	1,213	1,189
	November	267	267	111	111	253	253	3	0	7	0	1,138	1,110
	December	228	200	89	72	184	184	8	0	0	0	1,346	1,301
	Average	233	225	100	93	181	181	7	0	11	6	1,240	1,207
1997	January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,307	1,264

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	30	(s)	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)
1982	Average	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983	Average	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984	Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985	Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	January	0	0	60	0	195	158	6	0	0	0	7	0
	February	17	0	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0
	March	21	0	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0
	April	3	0	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7
	May	24	0	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0
	June	37	0	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0
	July	9	0	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0
	August	21	0	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	21	0
	September	0	0	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	27	0
	October	31	0	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0
	November	20	0	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0
	December	0	0	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5
	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	January	16	0	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0
	February	38	0	93	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0
	March	35	0	25	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0
	April	20	0	40	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0
	May	9	0	37	0	380	364	22	0	63	63	21	0
	June	26	0	52	0	434	408	25	0	14	14	12	0
	July	7	0	45	0	375	359	25	0	42	33	47	10
	August	14	0	53	0	371	362	33	0	32	32	21	0
	September	13	0	56	0	274	254	22	0	39	37	21	0
	October	24	0	97	0	389	359	14	0	42	33	34	0
	November	18	0	79	0	249	220	20	0	0	0	33	0
	December	24	0	98	0	187	166	18	0	26	0	13	0
	Average	20	0	60	0	313	293	20	0	24	18	29	1
1997	January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	133	102	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	91	91	240	213	283	0	209	131	4,297	3,397	8,015	6,505
	February	58	58	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,416	3,378	8,345	6,546
	March	70	70	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,787	3,797	9,006	7,391
	April	55	55	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,741	3,894	8,465	7,038
	May	61	53	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,907	4,044	8,709	7,325
	June	78	74	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,453	4,451	9,558	7,927
	July	73	54	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,812	3,940	8,863	7,265
	August	74	53	288	249	264	0	343	261	5,168	4,212	9,061	7,437
	September	73	55	427	386	223	0	312	180	5,194	4,254	9,736	8,007
	October	86	70	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,635	3,735	8,577	7,075
	November	61	53	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,896	3,878	9,074	7,302
	December	53	53	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,684	3,671	8,612	6,916
	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	January	92	71	354	238	390	0	391	188	5,163	3,889	9,272	7,260
	February	56	56	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,598	3,433	8,287	6,553
	March	58	52	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,834	3,709	8,967	7,136
	April	87	55	479	347	359	0	296	121	5,354	4,070	9,357	7,316
	May	90	71	413	316	298	0	429	282	5,439	4,332	9,914	8,029
	June	86	54	312	234	292	0	561	402	5,653	4,526	9,920	7,958
	July	70	58	244	195	344	0	456	292	5,174	4,082	9,752	7,771
	August	77	59	232	177	279	0	473	328	5,228	4,155	9,866	8,020
	September	51	37	154	90	268	0	502	318	4,903	3,871	9,078	7,333
	October	65	55	228	136	325	0	464	240	5,489	4,179	9,747	7,683
	November	85	75	195	160	253	0	494	318	5,222	4,145	9,143	7,344
	December	58	54	243	167	294	0	417	245	5,449	4,124	9,412	7,322
	Average	73	58	298	216	313	0	423	255	5,211	4,045	9,399	7,482
1997	January	62	55	400	333	335	0	464	173	5,557	4,176	9,633	7,393

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^f Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

^g A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

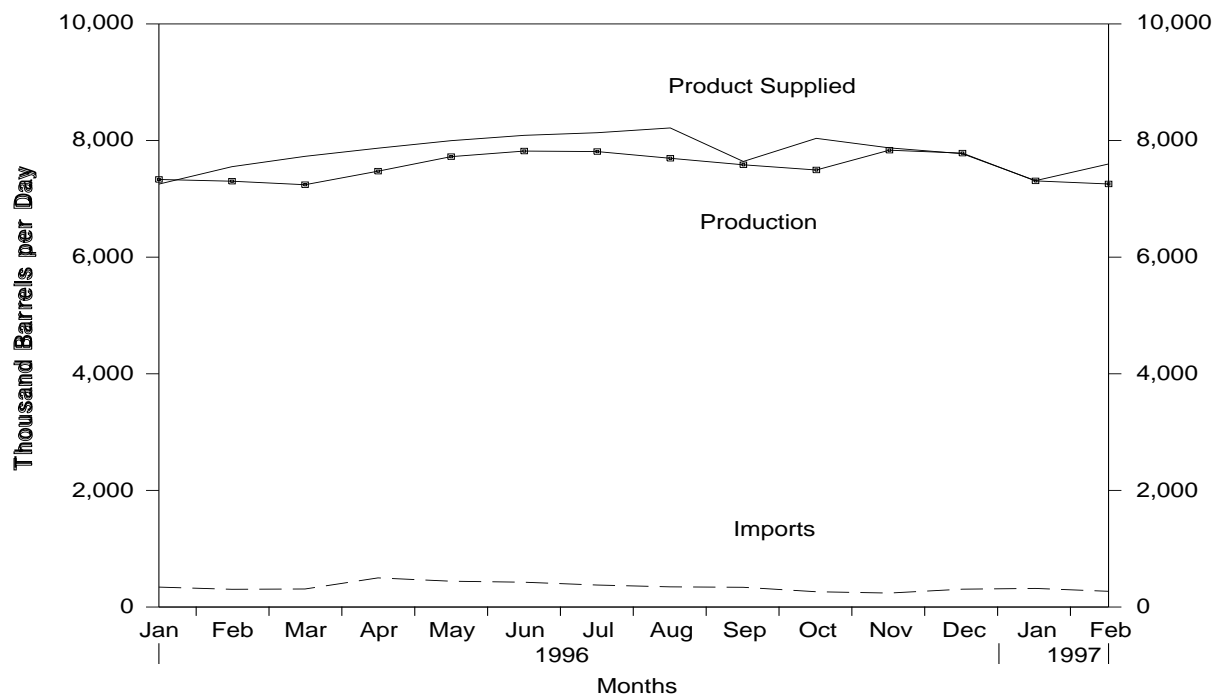
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

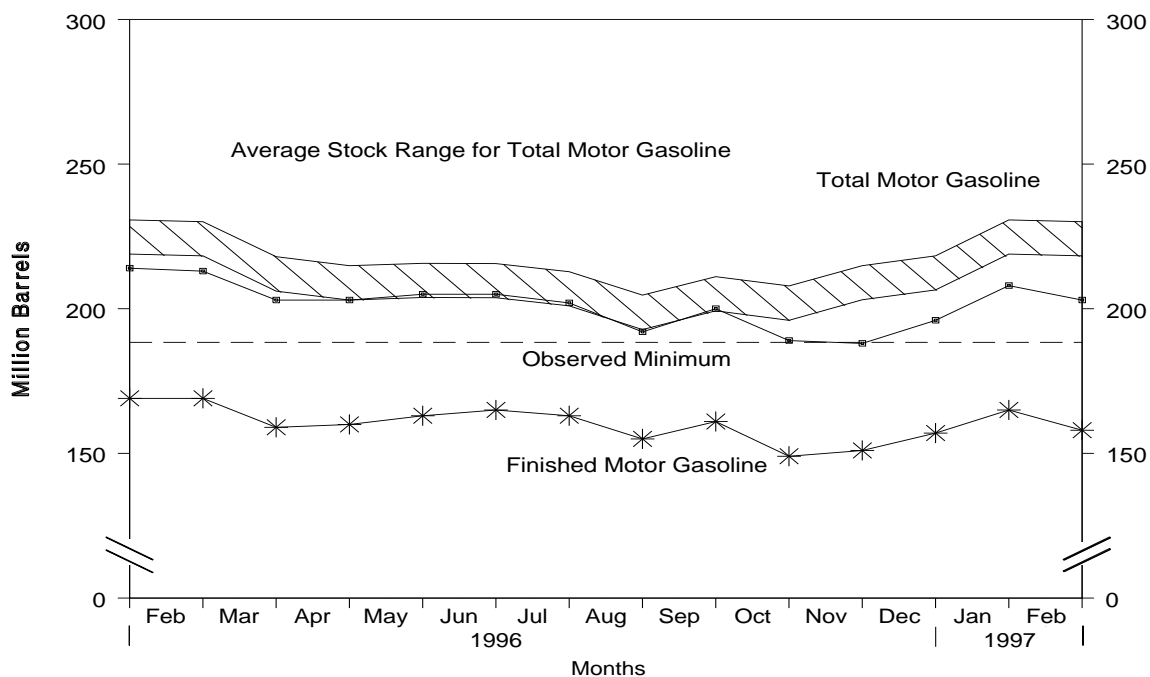
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, January 1996 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1996 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 188.4 million barrels, occurring in November 1996.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	—
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995	January	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
	February	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
	March	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
	April	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
	May	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
	June	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
	July	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
	August	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
	September	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
	October	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
	November	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
	December	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	—	—	—
1996	January	7,333	343	260	163	7,254	214	169	12
	February	7,303	305	-16	72	7,552	213	169	12
	March	7,242	310	-304	128	7,729	203	159	13
	April	7,475	501	30	77	7,869	203	160	13
	May	7,724	444	90	81	7,998	205	163	12
	June	7,820	426	62	95	8,089	205	165	11
	July	7,811	378	-68	123	8,135	202	163	11
	August	7,696	346	-256	82	8,216	192	155	12
	September	7,585	339	216	68	7,641	200	161	11
	October	7,496	262	-393	113	8,038	189	149	11
	November	7,835	240	71	128	7,875	188	151	12
	December	7,784	307	199	117	7,775	196	157	13
	Average	7,593	350	-10	104	7,849	—	—	—
1997	January	^R 7,308	^R 320	^R 240	^R 75	^R 7,312	208	^R 165	13
	February*	^E 7,256	^E 271	^E -160	^E 90	^E 7,598	^E 203	^E 158	NA
	2-Mo. Average	^E 7,283	^E 297	^E 50	^E 82	^E 7,448	—	—	—
1996	2-Mo. Average	7,319	325	127	119	7,398	—	—	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	7,275	201	70	93	7,314	—	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

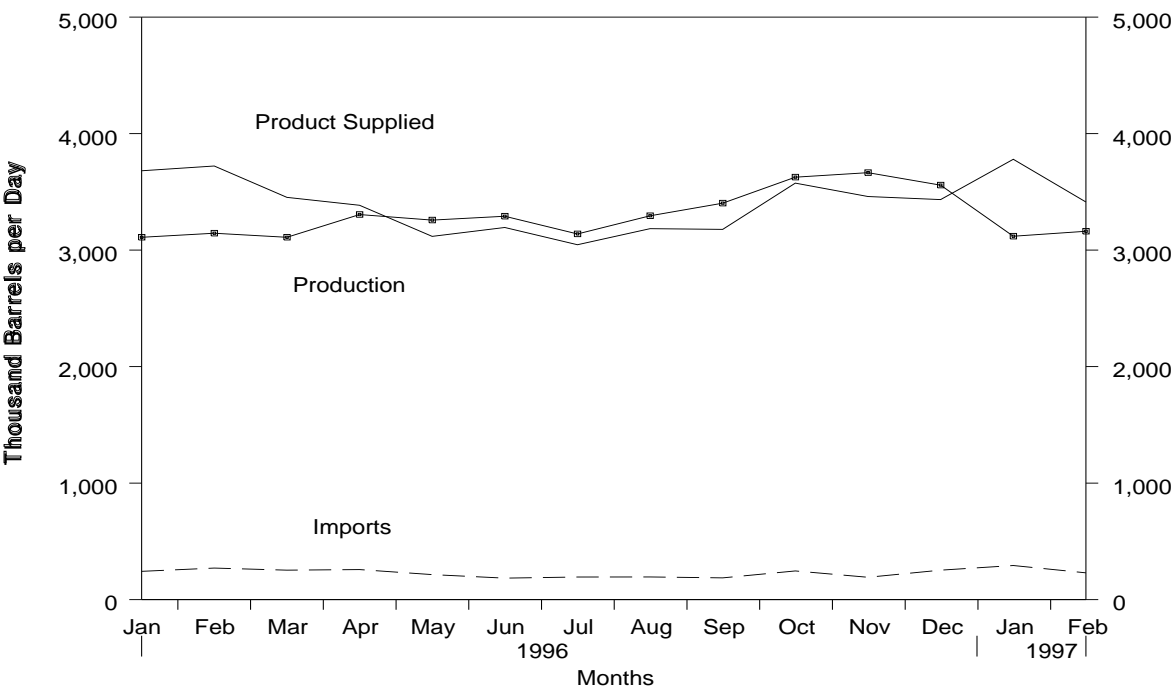
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

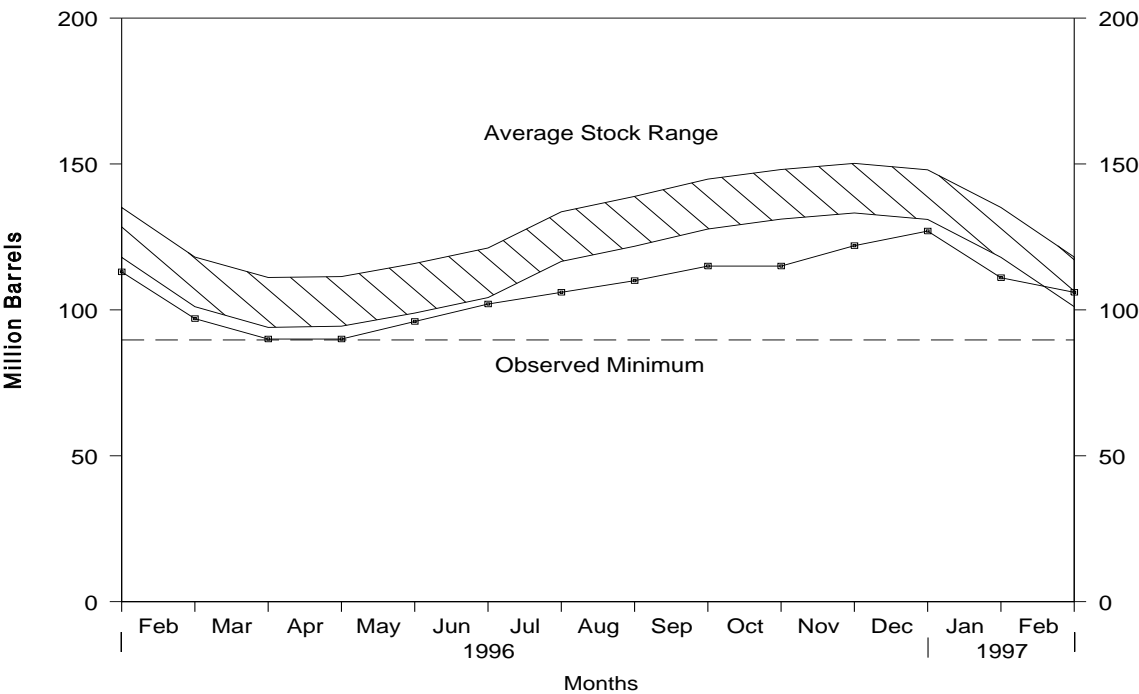
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1996 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1996 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	—	—
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	—	—
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	—	—
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	—	—
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	—	—
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	—	—
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	—	—
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,156	145	73	73
1995	January	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
	February	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
	March	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
	April	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
	May	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
	June	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
	July	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
	August	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
	September	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
	October	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
	November	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
	December	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
	Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	—	—	—
1996	January	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	58	55
	February	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	53	44
	March	3,110	253	-229	139	3,453	90	49	40
	April	3,305	258	12	166	3,385	90	52	38
	May	3,258	215	178	176	3,118	96	57	38
	June	3,291	185	201	81	3,194	102	60	41
	July	3,139	194	153	134	3,046	106	62	45
	August	3,295	195	124	182	3,184	110	62	49
	September	3,403	187	156	256	3,178	115	63	51
	October	3,626	246	-3	300	3,575	115	60	55
	November	3,665	192	226	171	3,460	122	65	57
	December	3,558	253	170	206	3,434	127	69	58
	Average	3,325	224	-9	190	3,368	—	—	—
1997	January	R 3,119	R 293	R -502	R 133	R 3,780	R 111	R 60	R 51
	February*	E 3,162	E 230	E -257	E 236	E 3,413	E 106	E 57	E 49
	2-Mo. Average	E 3,139	E 263	E -385	E 182	E 3,606	—	—	—
1996	2-Mo. Average	3,127	256	-553	235	3,701	—	—	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	3,007	301	-392	175	3,525	—	—	—

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

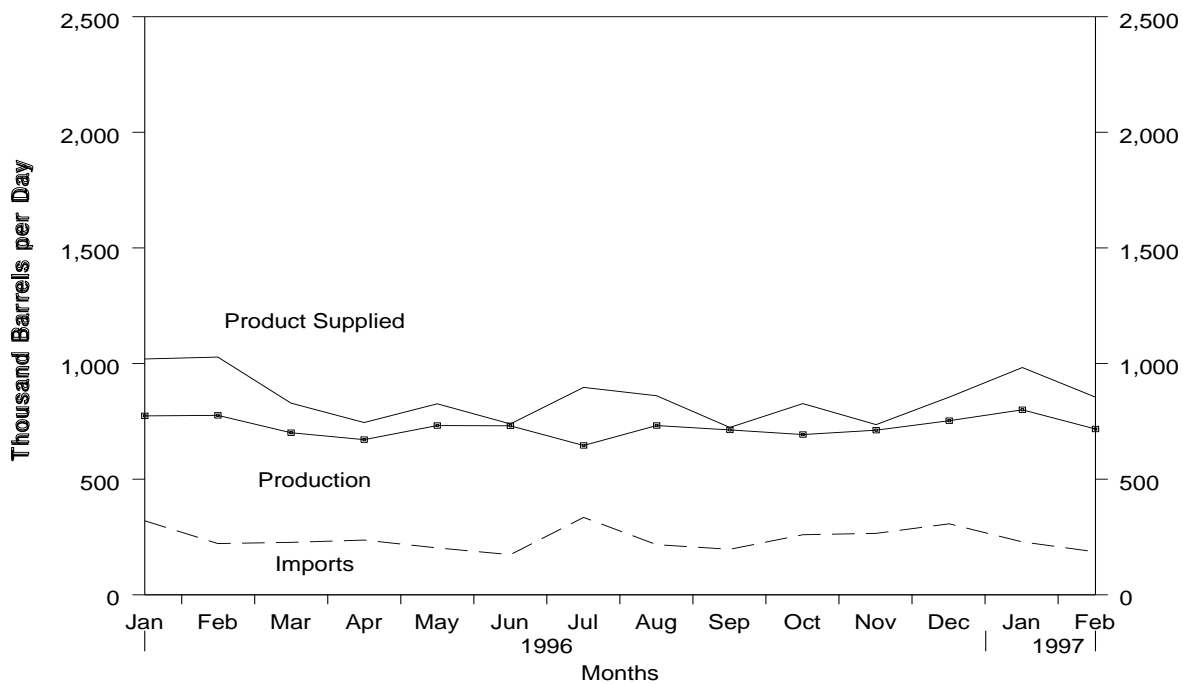
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

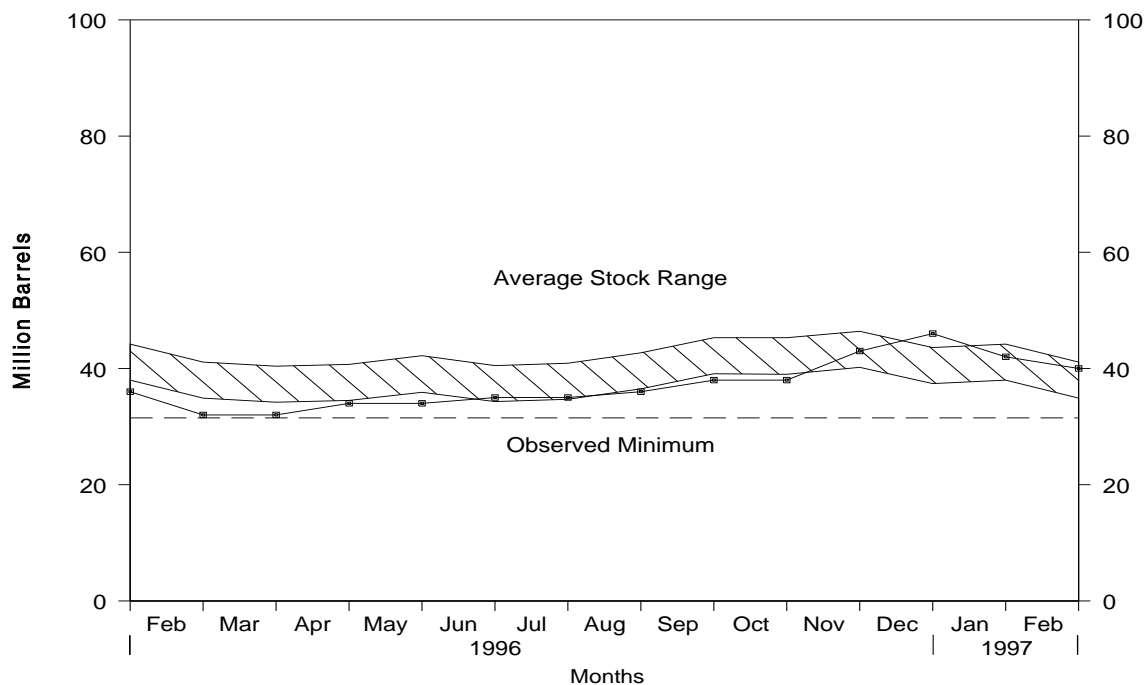
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1996 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1996 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	^d -32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
1995	January	903	204	56	203	848	44
	February	776	225	-246	208	1,040	37
	March	778	209	35	154	798	38
	April	789	128	-22	129	810	37
	May	748	177	48	115	762	39
	June	746	184	-87	120	896	36
	July	797	149	27	164	755	37
	August	801	177	36	122	820	38
	September	811	220	58	124	848	40
	October	724	131	-55	84	825	38
	November	705	182	-17	111	793	37
	December	874	257	-8	98	1,040	37
	Average	788	187	-13	136	852	—
1996	January	774	320	-34	108	1,020	36
	February	776	222	-144	114	1,028	32
	March	701	227	5	95	829	32
	April	671	237	66	96	745	34
	May	732	203	20	89	826	34
	June	731	174	22	144	739	35
	July	646	335	-5	88	897	35
	August	732	217	32	56	861	36
	September	713	197	61	125	724	38
	October	693	260	22	104	827	38
	November	712	266	142	101	736	43
	December	753	307	103	102	855	46
	Average	719	247	24	102	841	—
1997	January	^R 800	^R 229	^R -124	^R 171	^R 983	^R 42
	February	^E 717	^E 186	^E -47	^E 95	^E 855	^E 40
	2-Mo. Average	^E 761	^E 209	^E -88	^E 135	^E 922	—
1996	2-Mo. Average	775	272	-87	111	1,024	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	843	214	-88	205	939	—

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

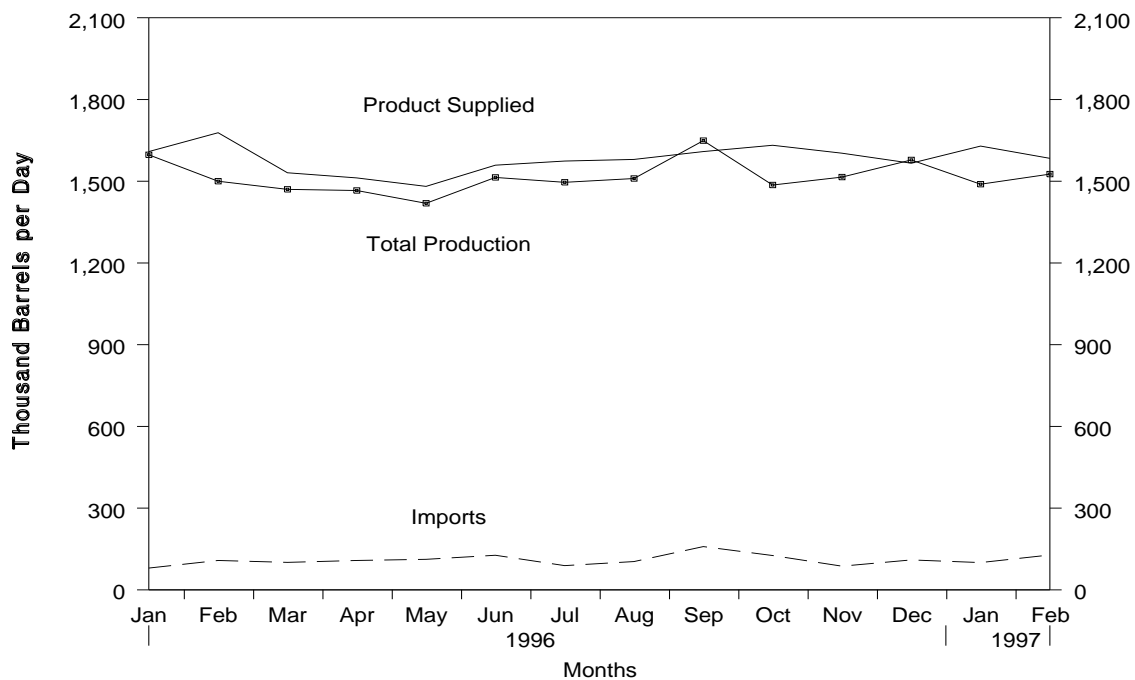
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

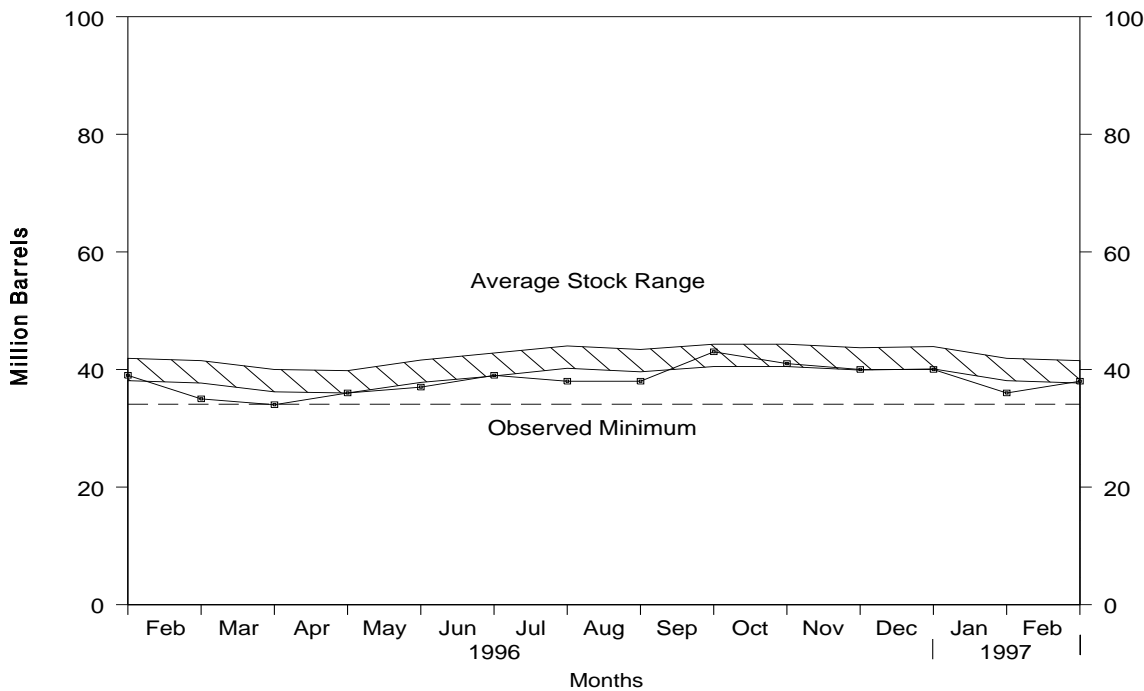
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, January 1996 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1996 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene- Type
							Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-84	33	1,542	1,525	44	43
	February	1,375	1,366	123	-43	21	1,520	1,514	43	42
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-115	17	1,478	1,464	39	39
	April	1,326	1,317	82	-12	5	1,414	1,402	39	38
	May	1,367	1,354	104	-35	18	1,487	1,478	38	37
	June	1,412	1,398	99	67	11	1,433	1,393	40	39
	July	1,458	1,444	97	23	27	1,505	1,469	41	40
	August	1,427	1,418	82	-23	21	1,511	1,505	40	39
	September	1,465	1,459	155	44	20	1,557	1,500	41	41
	October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
	November	1,496	1,493	164	64	13	1,584	1,578	42	41
	December	1,542	1,538	89	-51	63	1,619	1,618	40	39
	Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	—	—
1996	January	1,597	1,594	80	-43	111	1,609	1,605	39	38
	February	1,500	1,496	108	-137	67	1,678	1,659	35	34
	March	1,470	1,468	101	-19	59	1,531	1,534	34	34
	April	1,466	1,464	108	50	11	1,512	1,505	36	35
	May	1,419	1,418	112	37	13	1,481	1,455	37	36
	June	1,514	1,512	127	70	11	1,559	1,557	39	38
	July	1,496	1,493	89	-16	27	1,574	1,567	38	38
	August	1,510	1,508	104	1	34	1,580	1,580	38	38
	September	1,649	1,647	159	148	51	1,609	1,607	43	42
	October	1,486	1,485	126	-54	35	1,632	1,637	41	41
	November	1,515	1,514	87	-47	45	1,603	1,602	40	39
	December	1,578	1,577	110	7	115	1,566	1,570	40	40
	Average	1,516	1,514	109	(s)	48	1,577	1,573	—	—
1997	January	R 1,489	R 1,488	R 100	R -117	R 78	R 1,629	R 1,625	R 36	R 36
	February*	E 1,526	E 1,522	E 128	E 28	E 42	E 1,584	E 1,581	E 38	E 38
	2-Mo. Average	E 1,506	E 1,504	E 113	E -49	E 61	E 1,608	E 1,604	—	—
1996	2-Mo. Average	1,550	1,546	94	-89	90	1,642	1,631	—	—
1995	2-Mo. Average	1,394	1,385	100	-64	27	1,532	1,520	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

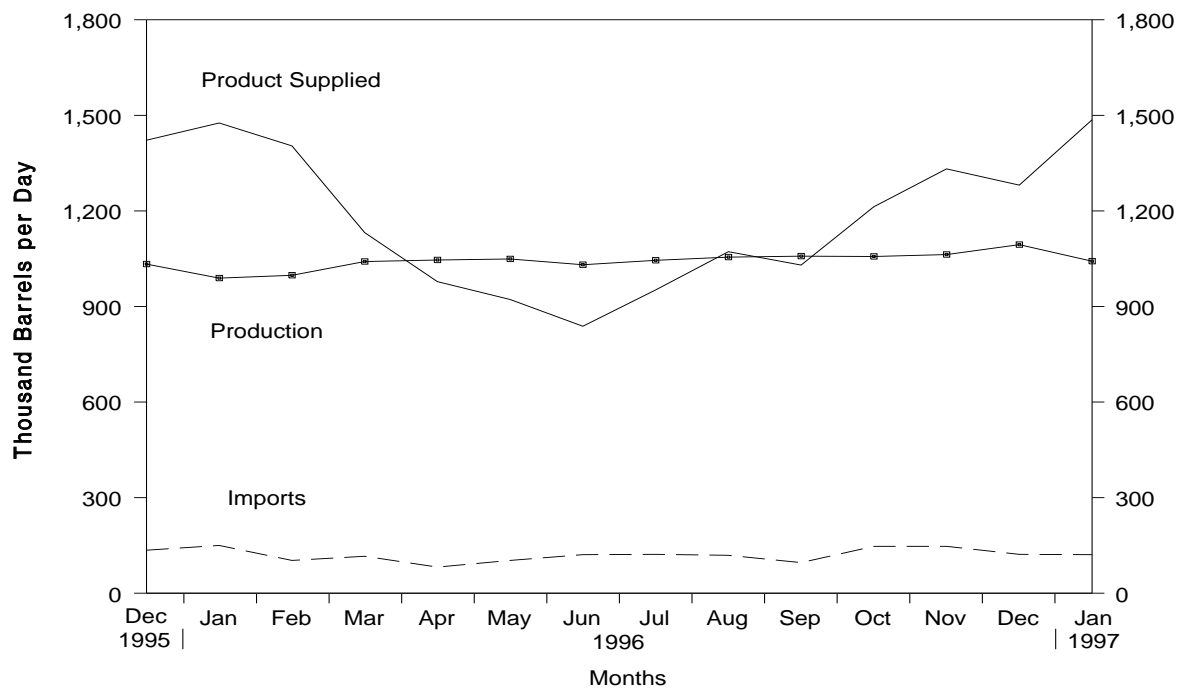
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

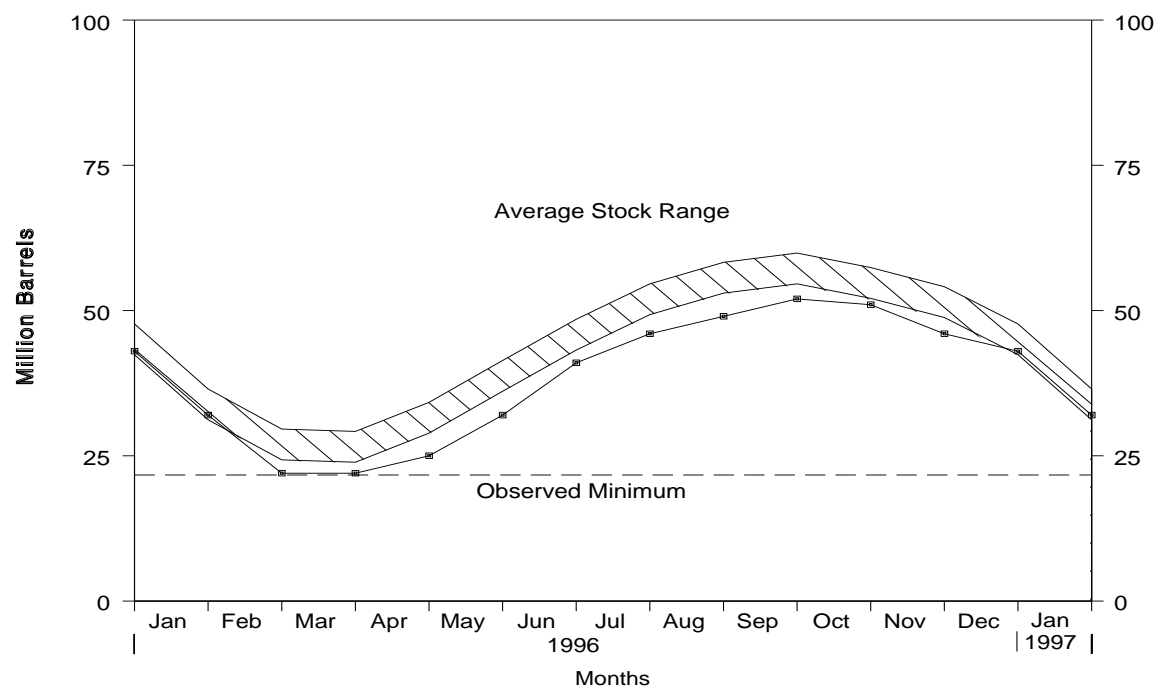
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995	January	1,007	108	-349	0	55	1,409	36
	February	985	94	-362	0	100	1,341	26
	March	1,017	90	14	0	39	1,055	26
	April	1,040	107	157	0	31	958	31
	May	1,046	73	209	0	29	882	37
	June	1,042	114	188	0	27	941	43
	July	1,011	75	236	0	27	823	50
	August	1,008	107	187	0	24	905	56
	September	1,022	146	45	0	25	1,098	57
	October	999	98	-22	0	30	1,090	57
	November	1,045	76	-160	0	37	1,243	52
	December	1,033	135	-285	0	31	1,422	43
	Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	—
1996	January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476	32
	February	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404	22
	March	1,041	116	(s)	0	25	1,132	22
	April	1,046	82	118	0	31	978	25
	May	1,049	103	210	0	21	922	32
	June	1,031	121	294	0	21	838	41
	July	1,045	122	185	0	29	952	46
	August	1,055	119	78	0	24	1,072	49
	September	1,058	96	103	0	21	1,030	52
	October	1,057	147	-39	0	29	1,213	51
	November	1,063	147	-156	0	34	1,332	46
	December	1,094	122	-97	0	31	1,281	43
	Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,135	—
1997	January	1,042	121	-352	0	28	1,486	32

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

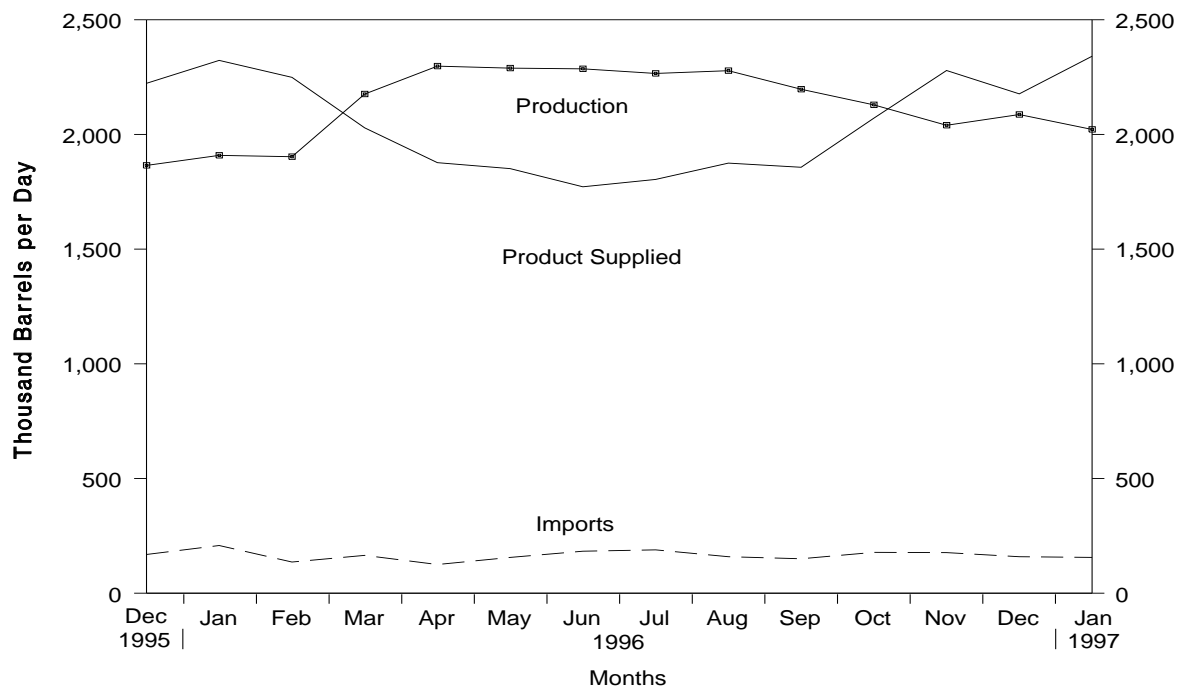
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

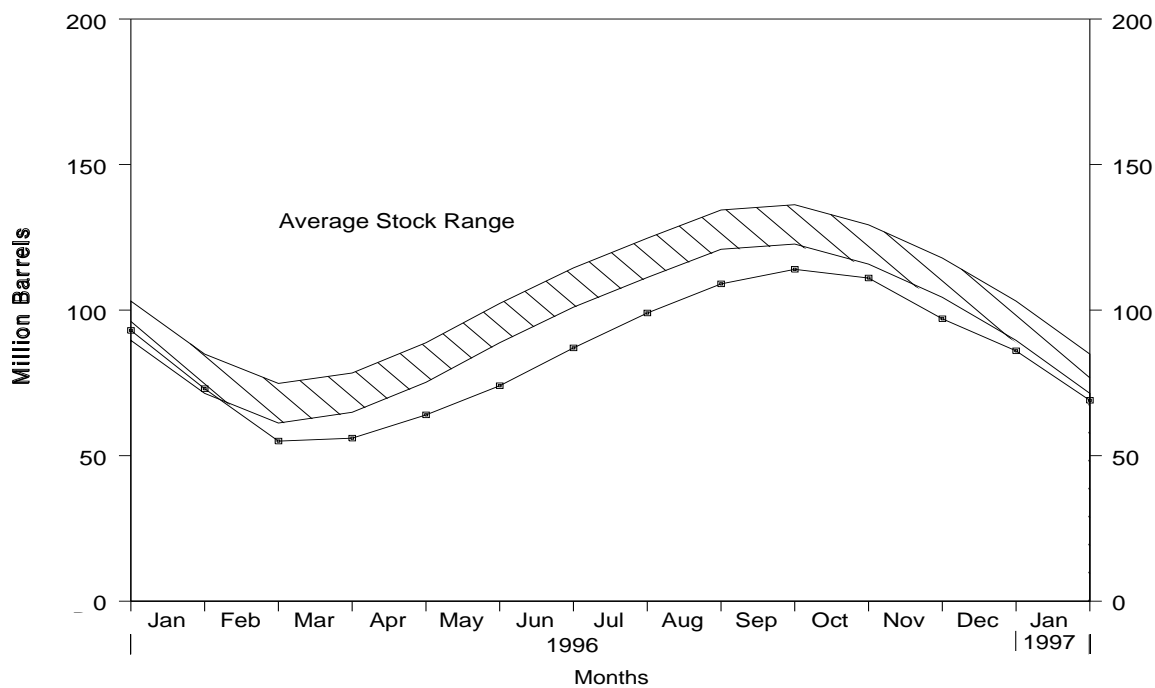
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995	January	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225	83
	February	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138	70
	March	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763	75
	April	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841	85
	May	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709	97
	June	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705	111
	July	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581	126
	August	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730	136
	September	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890	137
	October	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921	129
	November	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087	114
	December	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223	93
	Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	—
1996	January	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323	73
	February	1,903	136	-589	318	60	2,249	55
	March	2,176	165	29	246	38	2,029	56
	April	2,298	125	264	226	56	1,877	64
	May	2,289	156	312	215	67	1,851	74
	June	2,286	183	450	211	36	1,772	87
	July	2,266	189	377	201	72	1,804	99
	August	2,278	159	311	202	50	1,875	109
	September	2,197	150	183	260	47	1,857	114
	October	2,129	178	-108	308	37	2,071	111
	November	2,040	177	-473	370	41	2,279	97
	December	2,087	159	-343	356	56	2,177	86
	Average	2,156	165	-20	277	51	2,013	—
1997	January	2,022	156	-555	356	36	2,341	69

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	2,518	215
1995	January	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
	February	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
	March	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
	April	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
	May	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
	June	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
	July	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
	August	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
	September	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
	October	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
	November	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
	December	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
	Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	—
1996	January	2,848	819	403	615	335	2,314	219
	February	2,830	693	15	860	388	2,260	219
	March	2,955	775	80	733	315	2,603	222
	April	3,053	814	196	807	421	2,442	228
	May	3,136	755	-87	975	427	2,576	225
	June	3,178	868	-204	1,163	399	2,688	219
	July	3,291	796	-104	1,149	361	2,682	216
	August	3,393	825	-298	1,276	448	2,792	207
	September	3,320	713	-59	1,092	410	2,591	205
	October	3,182	992	-100	996	323	2,955	202
	November	3,110	838	-11	1,055	366	2,538	201
	December	3,091	955	52	1,186	321	2,488	203
	Average	3,117	821	-10	992	376	2,579	—
1997	January	2,963	1,142	341	850	403	2,511	214

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through January 1997).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1997). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through February 1997). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through

7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" are the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982- 39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982-219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983- 55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983- 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983- 210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1997

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 42,767	E 1,380		
(2) Lower 48 States	E 155,215	E 5,007		
(3) Total U.S.	E 197,982	E 6,387		
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	229,180	7,393		
(5) SPR Imports	0	0		
(6) Exports	4,382	141		
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	224,798	7,252		
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,334	75		
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-17,744	-572		
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-140	-5		
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	15,369	496		
(12) Total Other Sources	-181	-6		
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	422,599	13,632		
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	56,887	1,835		
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,230	40		
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	794	26		
(17) Total NGL Supply	58,911	1,900		
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-8,264	-267		
(19) Net Imports	22,437	724		
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	8,236	266		
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	23,582	761		
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	140	5		
(23) Total Other Liquids	46,131	1,488		
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	527,641	17,021		
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,232	1,459		
(26) Exports	27,240	879		
(27) Imports (Net)	17,992	580		
(28) Total New Supply of Products	545,633	17,601		
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	29,712	958		
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	575,345	18,560		
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	226,677	7,312		
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	117,168	3,780		
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	30,463	983		
(34) Jet Fuel	50,491	1,629		
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,573	2,341		
(36) Other ^d	77,833	2,511		
(37) Crude Oil	140	5		
(38) Total Products Supplied	575,345	18,560		
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	302,404	—		
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	563,482	—		
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	164,918	—		
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	111,305	—		
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	41,852	—		
(44) Jet Fuel	36,333	—		
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	68,893	—		
(46) Other	213,504	—		
(47) Total Stocks	1,502,691	—		
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 197,982	—	229,180	15,369	15,410	0	422,599	4,382	140	865,886
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,252	16,294	6,464	—	-18,006	—	16,483	1,516	79,017	74,464
Pentanes Plus	9,857	—	1,633	—	-794	—	5,437	403	6,444	5,571
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,395	16,294	4,831	—	-17,212	—	11,046	1,113	72,573	68,893
Ethane/Ethylene	19,689	813	611	—	-931	—	0	0	22,044	16,588
Propane/Propylene	16,213	16,079	3,737	—	-10,923	—	0	882	46,070	31,978
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,411	-915	313	—	-4,735	—	7,248	231	2,065	13,256
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,082	317	170	—	-623	—	3,798	0	2,394	7,071
Other Liquids	8,236	—	22,588	—	8,264	—	20,913	151	1,496	148,043
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,665	—	2,385	—	236	—	9,726	88	0	13,367
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,705	—	2,661	—	8,814	0	1,230	91,018
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	570	—	7,498	—	5,525	—	2,481	62	0	43,562
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-158	—	-108	0	266	96
Finished Petroleum Products	635	467,283	40,401	—	-12,500	—	—	26,127	494,692	414,298
Finished Motor Gasoline	635	225,909	9,915	—	7,442	—	—	2,340	226,677	164,918
Reformulated	—	67,345	4,198	—	2,175	—	—	(s)	69,368	40,100
Oxygenated	12,050	4,173	0	—	-49	—	—	28	16,244	1,538
Other	-11,415	154,391	5,717	—	5,316	—	—	2,312	141,065	123,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	491	0	—	78	—	—	0	413	2,350
Jet Fuel	—	46,149	3,113	—	-3,637	—	—	2,408	50,491	36,333
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	-97	—	—	1	111	220
Kerosene-Type	—	46,134	3,113	—	-3,540	—	—	2,407	50,380	36,113
Kerosene	—	3,654	96	—	-1,192	—	—	8	4,934	5,903
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,683	9,072	—	-15,550	—	—	4,137	117,168	111,305
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	53,224	2,929	—	-8,521	—	—	1,188	63,486	60,013
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	43,459	6,143	—	-7,029	—	—	2,949	53,682	51,292
Residual Fuel Oil	—	24,790	7,113	—	-3,859	—	—	5,299	30,463	41,852
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,569	3,287	—	-75	—	—	0	8,931	1,698
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,432	6,392	—	313	—	—	0	13,511	1,740
Special Naphthas	—	1,443	302	—	-60	—	—	682	1,123	1,835
Lubricants	—	5,202	224	—	-12	—	—	1,535	3,903	12,662
Waxes	—	743	32	—	-48	—	—	79	744	852
Petroleum Coke	—	19,798	51	—	81	—	—	9,583	10,185	7,058
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,989	792	—	4,147	—	—	48	6,586	24,630
Still Gas	—	18,147	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,147	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,284	12	—	-128	—	—	8	1,416	1,162
Total	263,104	483,577	298,633	15,369	-6,832	0	459,995	32,176	575,345	1,502,691

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 197,982	—	229,180	15,369	15,410	0	422,599	4,382	140	865,886
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,252	16,294	6,464	—	-18,006	—	16,483	1,516	79,017	74,464
Pentanes Plus	9,857	—	1,633	—	-794	—	5,437	403	6,444	5,571
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,395	16,294	4,831	—	-17,212	—	11,046	1,113	72,573	68,893
Ethane/Ethylene	19,689	813	611	—	-931	—	0	0	22,044	16,588
Propane/Propylene	16,213	16,079	3,737	—	-10,923	—	0	882	46,070	31,978
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,411	-915	313	—	-4,735	—	7,248	231	2,065	13,256
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,082	317	170	—	-623	—	3,798	0	2,394	7,071
Other Liquids	8,236	—	22,588	—	8,264	—	20,913	151	1,496	148,043
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,665	—	2,385	—	236	—	9,726	88	0	13,367
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,705	—	2,661	—	8,814	0	1,230	91,018
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	570	—	7,498	—	5,525	—	2,481	62	0	43,562
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-158	—	-108	0	266	96
Finished Petroleum Products	635	467,283	40,401	—	-12,500	—	—	26,127	494,692	414,298
Finished Motor Gasoline	635	225,909	9,915	—	7,442	—	—	2,340	226,677	164,918
Reformulated	—	67,345	4,198	—	2,175	—	—	(s)	69,368	40,100
Oxygenated	12,050	4,173	0	—	-49	—	—	28	16,244	1,538
Other	-11,415	154,391	5,717	—	5,316	—	—	2,312	141,065	123,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	491	0	—	78	—	—	0	413	2,350
Jet Fuel	—	46,149	3,113	—	-3,637	—	—	2,408	50,491	36,333
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	-97	—	—	1	111	220
Kerosene-Type	—	46,134	3,113	—	-3,540	—	—	2,407	50,380	36,113
Kerosene	—	3,654	96	—	-1,192	—	—	8	4,934	5,903
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	96,683	9,072	—	-15,550	—	—	4,137	117,168	111,305
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	53,224	2,929	—	-8,521	—	—	1,188	63,486	60,013
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	43,459	6,143	—	-7,029	—	—	2,949	53,682	51,292
Residual Fuel Oil	—	24,790	7,113	—	-3,859	—	—	5,299	30,463	41,852
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,569	3,287	—	-75	—	—	0	8,931	1,698
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,432	6,392	—	313	—	—	0	13,511	1,740
Special Naphthas	—	1,443	302	—	-60	—	—	682	1,123	1,835
Lubricants	—	5,202	224	—	-12	—	—	1,535	3,903	12,662
Waxes	—	743	32	—	-48	—	—	79	744	852
Petroleum Coke	—	19,798	51	—	81	—	—	9,583	10,185	7,058
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,989	792	—	4,147	—	—	48	6,586	24,630
Still Gas	—	18,147	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,147	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,284	12	—	-128	—	—	8	1,416	1,162
Total	263,104	483,577	298,633	15,369	-6,832	0	459,995	32,176	575,345	1,502,691

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,387	—	7,393	496	497	0	13,632	141	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,815	526	209	—	-581	—	532	49	2,549
Pentanes Plus	318	—	53	—	-26	—	175	13	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,497	526	156	—	-555	—	356	36	2,341
Ethane/Ethylene	635	26	20	—	-30	—	0	0	711
Propane/Propylene	523	519	121	—	-352	—	0	28	1,486
Normal Butane/Butylene	175	-30	10	—	-153	—	234	7	67
Isobutane/Isobutylene	164	10	5	—	-20	—	123	0	77
Other Liquids	266	—	729	—	267	—	675	5	48
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	247	—	77	—	8	—	314	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	410	—	86	—	284	0	40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	—	242	—	178	—	80	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-5	—	-3	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	20	15,074	1,303	—	-403	—	—	843	15,958
Finished Motor Gasoline	20	7,287	320	—	240	—	—	75	7,312
Reformulated	—	2,172	135	—	70	—	—	(s)	2,238
Oxygenated	389	135	0	—	-2	—	—	1	524
Other	-368	4,980	184	—	171	—	—	75	4,550
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	0	—	3	—	—	0	13
Jet Fuel	—	1,489	100	—	-117	—	—	78	1,629
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	-3	—	—	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	—	1,488	100	—	-114	—	—	78	1,625
Kerosene	—	118	3	—	-38	—	—	(s)	159
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,119	293	—	-502	—	—	133	3,780
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,717	94	—	-275	—	—	38	2,048
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,402	198	—	-227	—	—	95	1,732
Residual Fuel Oil	—	800	229	—	-124	—	—	171	983
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	180	106	—	-2	—	—	0	288
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	240	206	—	10	—	—	0	436
Special Naphthas	—	47	10	—	-2	—	—	22	36
Lubricants	—	168	7	—	(s)	—	—	50	126
Waxes	—	24	1	—	-2	—	—	3	24
Petroleum Coke	—	639	2	—	3	—	—	309	329
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	322	26	—	134	—	—	2	212
Still Gas	—	585	0	—	0	—	—	0	585
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	(s)	—	-4	—	—	(s)	46
Total	8,487	15,599	9,633	496	-220	0	14,839	1,038	18,560

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,387	—	7,393	496	497	0	13,632	141	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,815	526	209	—	-581	—	532	49	2,549
Pentanes Plus	318	—	53	—	-26	—	175	13	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,497	526	156	—	-555	—	356	36	2,341
Ethane/Ethylene	635	26	20	—	-30	—	0	0	711
Propane/Propylene	523	519	121	—	-352	—	0	28	1,486
Normal Butane/Butylene	175	-30	10	—	-153	—	234	7	67
Isobutane/Isobutylene	164	10	5	—	-20	—	123	0	77
Other Liquids	266	—	729	—	267	—	675	5	48
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	247	—	77	—	8	—	314	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	410	—	86	—	284	0	40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	—	242	—	178	—	80	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-5	—	-3	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	20	15,074	1,303	—	-403	—	—	843	15,958
Finished Motor Gasoline	20	7,287	320	—	240	—	—	75	7,312
Reformulated	—	2,172	135	—	70	—	—	(s)	2,238
Oxygenated	389	135	0	—	-2	—	—	1	524
Other	-368	4,980	184	—	171	—	—	75	4,550
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	0	—	3	—	—	0	13
Jet Fuel	—	1,489	100	—	-117	—	—	78	1,629
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	-3	—	—	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	—	1,488	100	—	-114	—	—	78	1,625
Kerosene	—	118	3	—	-38	—	—	(s)	159
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,119	293	—	-502	—	—	133	3,780
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,717	94	—	-275	—	—	38	2,048
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	1,402	198	—	-227	—	—	95	1,732
Residual Fuel Oil	—	800	229	—	-124	—	—	171	983
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	180	106	—	-2	—	—	0	288
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	240	206	—	10	—	—	0	436
Special Naphthas	—	47	10	—	-2	—	—	22	36
Lubricants	—	168	7	—	(s)	—	—	50	126
Waxes	—	24	1	—	-2	—	—	3	24
Petroleum Coke	—	639	2	—	3	—	—	309	329
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	322	26	—	134	—	—	2	212
Still Gas	—	585	0	—	0	—	—	0	585
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	(s)	—	-4	—	—	(s)	46
Total	8,487	15,599	9,633	496	-220	0	14,839	1,038	18,560

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 879	—	38,483	806	-410	1,803	0	37,955	0	0	15,340
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	769	1,073	1,251	—	4,564	-1,062	—	259	23	8,437	4,977
Pentanes Plus	75	—	0	—	0	-5	—	0	7	73	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	694	1,073	1,251	—	4,564	-1,057	—	259	16	8,364	4,952
Ethane/Ethylene	239	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	239	1
Propane/Propylene	317	1,198	1,229	—	4,594	-975	—	0	11	8,302	3,903
Normal Butane/Butylene	100	-99	22	—	-30	-81	—	134	6	-66	866
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-26	0	—	0	-1	—	125	0	-112	182
Other Liquids	-276	—	9,230	—	890	1,733	—	8,085	(s)	26	20,037
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,352	—	970	—	0	435	—	1,887	(s)	0	2,277
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,235	—	-22	132	—	1,321	0	-240	9,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,628	—	7,025	—	912	1,308	—	5,001	(s)	0	7,812
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-142	—	-124	0	266	51
Finished Petroleum Products	1,700	46,839	28,748	—	91,275	-11,375	—	—	572	179,365	124,608
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,700	24,491	9,320	—	47,626	2,043	—	—	30	81,065	47,058
Reformulated	—	15,908	4,043	—	9,123	395	—	—	0	28,679	17,648
Oxygenated	723	0	0	—	107	-29	—	—	0	859	329
Other	977	8,583	5,277	—	38,396	1,677	—	—	30	51,527	29,081
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	42	-76	—	—	0	118	741
Jet Fuel	—	1,961	3,086	—	15,194	-1,176	—	—	125	21,292	8,441
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	1,961	3,086	—	15,194	-1,176	—	—	124	21,293	8,441
Kerosene	—	586	89	—	363	-1,216	—	—	(s)	2,254	3,317
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,933	8,627	—	25,315	-6,271	—	—	26	51,120	41,119
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,708	2,717	—	11,625	-3,623	—	—	5	19,668	15,456
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	9,225	5,910	—	13,690	-2,648	—	—	22	31,451	25,663
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,262	6,105	—	1,816	-5,027	—	—	121	17,089	16,753
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	302	305	—	0	13	—	—	0	594	394
Special Naphthas	—	56	250	—	51	3	—	—	9	345	121
Lubricants	—	640	205	—	667	177	—	—	110	1,225	2,596
Waxes	—	129	17	—	0	-10	—	—	16	140	202
Petroleum Coke	—	1,460	0	—	0	30	—	—	125	1,305	503
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	537	743	—	201	163	—	—	5	1,313	3,287
Still Gas	—	1,431	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,431	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	51	1	—	0	-28	—	—	5	75	76
Total	3,072	47,912	77,712	806	96,319	-8,901	0	46,299	596	187,828	164,962

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 879	—	38,483	806	-410	1,803	0	37,955	0	0	15,340
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	769	1,073	1,251	—	4,564	-1,062	—	259	23	8,437	4,977
Pentanes Plus	75	—	0	—	0	-5	—	0	7	73	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	694	1,073	1,251	—	4,564	-1,057	—	259	16	8,364	4,952
Ethane/Ethylene	239	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	239	1
Propane/Propylene	317	1,198	1,229	—	4,594	-975	—	0	11	8,302	3,903
Normal Butane/Butylene	100	-99	22	—	-30	-81	—	134	6	-66	866
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-26	0	—	0	-1	—	125	0	-112	182
Other Liquids	-276	—	9,230	—	890	1,733	—	8,085	(s)	26	20,037
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,352	—	970	—	0	435	—	1,887	(s)	0	2,277
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,235	—	-22	132	—	1,321	0	-240	9,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,628	—	7,025	—	912	1,308	—	5,001	(s)	0	7,812
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-142	—	-124	0	266	51
Finished Petroleum Products	1,700	46,839	28,748	—	91,275	-11,375	—	—	572	179,365	124,608
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,700	24,491	9,320	—	47,626	2,043	—	—	30	81,065	47,058
Reformulated	—	15,908	4,043	—	9,123	395	—	—	0	28,679	17,648
Oxygenated	723	0	0	—	107	-29	—	—	0	859	329
Other	977	8,583	5,277	—	38,396	1,677	—	—	30	51,527	29,081
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	42	-76	—	—	0	118	741
Jet Fuel	—	1,961	3,086	—	15,194	-1,176	—	—	125	21,292	8,441
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	1,961	3,086	—	15,194	-1,176	—	—	124	21,293	8,441
Kerosene	—	586	89	—	363	-1,216	—	—	(s)	2,254	3,317
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,933	8,627	—	25,315	-6,271	—	—	26	51,120	41,119
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,708	2,717	—	11,625	-3,623	—	—	5	19,668	15,456
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,225	5,910	—	13,690	-2,648	—	—	22	31,451	25,663
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,262	6,105	—	1,816	-5,027	—	—	121	17,089	16,753
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	302	305	—	0	13	—	—	0	594	394
Special Naphthas	—	56	250	—	51	3	—	—	9	345	121
Lubricants	—	640	205	—	667	177	—	—	110	1,225	2,596
Waxes	—	129	17	—	0	-10	—	—	16	140	202
Petroleum Coke	—	1,460	0	—	0	30	—	—	125	1,305	503
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	537	743	—	201	163	—	—	5	1,313	3,287
Still Gas	—	1,431	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,431	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	51	1	—	0	-28	—	—	5	75	76
Total	3,072	47,912	77,712	806	96,319	-8,901	0	46,299	596	187,828	164,962

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 28	—	1,241	26	-13	58	0	1,224	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	35	40	—	147	-34	—	8	1	272
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	35	40	—	147	-34	—	8	1	270
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	39	40	—	148	-31	—	0	(s)	268
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-3	1	—	-1	-3	—	4	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	-9	—	298	—	29	56	—	261	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	44	—	31	—	0	14	—	61	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	40	—	-1	4	—	43	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	—	227	—	29	42	—	161	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	-4	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	55	1,511	927	—	2,944	-367	—	—	18	5,786
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	790	301	—	1,536	66	—	—	1	2,615
Reformulated	—	513	130	—	294	13	—	—	0	925
Oxygenated	23	0	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	28
Other	32	277	170	—	1,239	54	—	—	1	1,662
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	1	-2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	63	100	—	490	-38	—	—	4	687
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	63	100	—	490	-38	—	—	4	687
Kerosene	—	19	3	—	12	-39	—	—	(s)	73
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	353	278	—	817	-202	—	—	1	1,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	55	88	—	375	-117	—	—	(s)	634
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	298	191	—	442	-85	—	—	1	1,015
Residual Fuel Oil	—	137	197	—	59	-162	—	—	4	551
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	10	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	2	8	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	21	7	—	22	6	—	—	4	40
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	1	—	—	4	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17	24	—	6	5	—	—	(s)	42
Still Gas	—	46	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	46
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	99	1,546	2,507	26	3,107	-287	0	1,494	19	6,059

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 28	—	1,241	26	-13	58	0	1,224	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	35	40	—	147	-34	—	8	1	272
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	35	40	—	147	-34	—	8	1	270
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	39	40	—	148	-31	—	0	(s)	268
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-3	1	—	-1	-3	—	4	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	-9	—	298	—	29	56	—	261	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	44	—	31	—	0	14	—	61	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	40	—	-1	4	—	43	0	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	—	227	—	29	42	—	161	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	-4	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	55	1,511	927	—	2,944	-367	—	—	18	5,786
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	790	301	—	1,536	66	—	—	1	2,615
Reformulated	—	513	130	—	294	13	—	—	0	925
Oxygenated	23	0	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	28
Other	32	277	170	—	1,239	54	—	—	1	1,662
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	1	-2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	63	100	—	490	-38	—	—	4	687
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	63	100	—	490	-38	—	—	4	687
Kerosene	—	19	3	—	12	-39	—	—	(s)	73
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	353	278	—	817	-202	—	—	1	1,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	55	88	—	375	-117	—	—	(s)	634
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	298	191	—	442	-85	—	—	1	1,015
Residual Fuel Oil	—	137	197	—	59	-162	—	—	4	551
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	10	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	2	8	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	21	7	—	22	6	—	—	4	40
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	47	0	—	0	1	—	—	4	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17	24	—	6	5	—	—	(s)	42
Still Gas	—	46	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	46
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	99	1,546	2,507	26	3,107	-287	0	1,494	19	6,059

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,249	—	25,680	-21	56,136	-718	0	99,561	202	0	62,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,302	3,008	2,416	—	1,884	-5,529	—	3,772	570	17,797	20,884
Pentanes Plus	1,249	—	4	—	455	-405	—	854	396	863	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,053	3,008	2,412	—	1,429	-5,124	—	2,918	173	16,935	19,365
Ethane/Ethylene	2,864	0	9	—	-1,878	-176	—	0	0	1,171	3,293
Propane/Propylene	3,434	3,619	2,166	—	3,005	-3,099	—	0	40	15,283	10,335
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,267	-674	133	—	278	-1,630	—	2,028	133	473	3,950
Isobutane/Isobutylene	488	63	104	—	24	-219	—	890	0	8	1,787
Other Liquids	870	—	39	—	1,815	2,134	—	1,429	(s)	-839	24,151
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,054	—	0	—	0	76	—	978	(s)	0	1,730
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4	—	81	541	—	383	0	-839	12,213
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-184	—	35	—	1,734	1,526	—	59	0	0	10,189
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products	1,100	106,882	401	—	18,764	-102	—	—	222	127,027	99,221
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,100	57,074	88	—	11,360	1,628	—	—	11	67,983	43,106
Reformulated	—	7,479	0	—	20	76	—	—	0	7,423	1,240
Oxygenated	9,158	2,029	0	—	-134	52	—	—	1	11,000	996
Other	-8,058	47,566	88	—	11,474	1,500	—	—	10	49,560	40,870
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	78	0	—	40	38	—	—	0	80	464
Jet Fuel	—	6,532	0	—	3,041	-762	—	—	1	10,334	7,963
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-37	—	—	0	37	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,532	0	—	3,041	-725	—	—	1	10,297	7,963
Kerosene	—	1,502	0	—	24	-50	—	—	1	1,575	1,371
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,092	194	—	4,070	-3,414	—	—	13	31,757	28,819
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	16,642	149	—	3,591	-2,267	—	—	0	22,649	20,330
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	7,450	45	—	479	-1,147	—	—	13	9,108	8,489
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,953	31	—	-192	78	—	—	6	1,708	1,962
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,279	33	—	0	-7	—	—	0	1,319	206
Special Naphthas	—	371	19	—	0	-16	—	—	10	396	217
Lubricants	—	754	19	—	169	46	—	—	64	832	1,661
Waxes	—	83	12	—	0	-9	—	—	24	80	156
Petroleum Coke	—	4,291	0	—	0	16	—	—	87	4,188	1,777
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,488	0	—	252	2,394	—	—	7	2,339	11,315
Still Gas	—	4,016	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,016	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	369	5	—	0	-44	—	—	(s)	418	204
Total	28,521	109,890	28,536	-21	78,599	-4,215	0	104,762	993	143,985	206,790

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,249	—	25,680	-21	56,136	-718	0	99,561	202	0	62,534
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,302	3,008	2,416	—	1,884	-5,529	—	3,772	570	17,797	20,884
Pentanes Plus	1,249	—	4	—	455	-405	—	854	396	863	1,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,053	3,008	2,412	—	1,429	-5,124	—	2,918	173	16,935	19,365
Ethane/Ethylene	2,864	0	9	—	-1,878	-176	—	0	0	1,171	3,293
Propane/Propylene	3,434	3,619	2,166	—	3,005	-3,099	—	0	40	15,283	10,335
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,267	-674	133	—	278	-1,630	—	2,028	133	473	3,950
Isobutane/Isobutylene	488	63	104	—	24	-219	—	890	0	8	1,787
Other Liquids	870	—	39	—	1,815	2,134	—	1,429	(s)	-839	24,151
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,054	—	0	—	0	76	—	978	(s)	0	1,730
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4	—	81	541	—	383	0	-839	12,213
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-184	—	35	—	1,734	1,526	—	59	0	0	10,189
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9	0	0	19
Finished Petroleum Products	1,100	106,882	401	—	18,764	-102	—	—	222	127,027	99,221
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,100	57,074	88	—	11,360	1,628	—	—	11	67,983	43,106
Reformulated	—	7,479	0	—	20	76	—	—	0	7,423	1,240
Oxygenated	9,158	2,029	0	—	-134	52	—	—	1	11,000	996
Other	-8,058	47,566	88	—	11,474	1,500	—	—	10	49,560	40,870
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	78	0	—	40	38	—	—	0	80	464
Jet Fuel	—	6,532	0	—	3,041	-762	—	—	1	10,334	7,963
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-37	—	—	0	37	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,532	0	—	3,041	-725	—	—	1	10,297	7,963
Kerosene	—	1,502	0	—	24	-50	—	—	1	1,575	1,371
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,092	194	—	4,070	-3,414	—	—	13	31,757	28,819
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	16,642	149	—	3,591	-2,267	—	—	0	22,649	20,330
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	7,450	45	—	479	-1,147	—	—	13	9,108	8,489
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,953	31	—	-192	78	—	—	6	1,708	1,962
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,279	33	—	0	-7	—	—	0	1,319	206
Special Naphthas	—	371	19	—	0	-16	—	—	10	396	217
Lubricants	—	754	19	—	169	46	—	—	64	832	1,661
Waxes	—	83	12	—	0	-9	—	—	24	80	156
Petroleum Coke	—	4,291	0	—	0	16	—	—	87	4,188	1,777
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,488	0	—	252	2,394	—	—	7	2,339	11,315
Still Gas	—	4,016	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,016	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	369	5	—	0	-44	—	—	(s)	418	204
Total	28,521	109,890	28,536	-21	78,599	-4,215	0	104,762	993	143,985	206,790

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 556	—	828	-1	1,811	-23	0	3,212	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	300	97	78	—	61	-178	—	122	18	574
Pentanes Plus	40	—	(s)	—	15	-13	—	28	13	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	260	97	78	—	46	-165	—	94	6	546
Ethane/Ethylene	92	0	(s)	—	-61	-6	—	0	0	38
Propane/Propylene	111	117	70	—	97	-100	—	0	1	493
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-22	4	—	9	-53	—	65	4	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	2	3	—	1	-7	—	29	0	(s)
Other Liquids	28	—	1	—	59	69	—	46	(s)	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	0	—	0	2	—	32	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	17	—	12	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6	—	1	—	56	49	—	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	35	3,448	13	—	605	-3	—	—	7	4,098
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	1,841	3	—	366	53	—	—	(s)	2,193
Reformulated	—	241	0	—	1	2	—	—	0	239
Oxygenated	295	65	0	—	-4	2	—	—	(s)	355
Other	-260	1,534	3	—	370	48	—	—	(s)	1,599
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	211	0	—	98	-25	—	—	(s)	333
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	211	0	—	98	-23	—	—	(s)	332
Kerosene	—	48	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	777	6	—	131	-110	—	—	(s)	1,024
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	537	5	—	116	-73	—	—	0	731
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	240	1	—	15	-37	—	—	(s)	294
Residual Fuel Oil	—	63	1	—	-6	3	—	—	(s)	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	41	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	43
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	5	1	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	138	0	—	0	1	—	—	3	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	145	0	—	8	77	—	—	(s)	75
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	13
Total	920	3,545	921	-1	2,535	-136	0	3,379	32	4,645

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 556	—	828	-1	1,811	-23	0	3,212	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	300	97	78	—	61	-178	—	122	18	574
Pentanes Plus	40	—	(s)	—	15	-13	—	28	13	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	260	97	78	—	46	-165	—	94	6	546
Ethane/Ethylene	92	0	(s)	—	-61	-6	—	0	0	38
Propane/Propylene	111	117	70	—	97	-100	—	0	1	493
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-22	4	—	9	-53	—	65	4	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	2	3	—	1	-7	—	29	0	(s)
Other Liquids	28	—	1	—	59	69	—	46	(s)	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	0	—	0	2	—	32	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	17	—	12	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6	—	1	—	56	49	—	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	35	3,448	13	—	605	-3	—	—	7	4,098
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	1,841	3	—	366	53	—	—	(s)	2,193
Reformulated	—	241	0	—	1	2	—	—	0	239
Oxygenated	295	65	0	—	-4	2	—	—	(s)	355
Other	-260	1,534	3	—	370	48	—	—	(s)	1,599
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	211	0	—	98	-25	—	—	(s)	333
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	211	0	—	98	-23	—	—	(s)	332
Kerosene	—	48	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	777	6	—	131	-110	—	—	(s)	1,024
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	537	5	—	116	-73	—	—	0T731	—
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	240	1	—	15	-37	—	—	(s)	294
Residual Fuel Oil	—	63	1	—	-6	3	—	—	(s)	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	41	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	43
Special Naphthas	—	12	1	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	5	1	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	138	0	—	0	1	—	—	3	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	145	0	—	8	77	—	—	(s)	75
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)T13	—
Total	920	3,545	921	-1	2,535	-136	0	3,379	32	4,645

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 96,798	—	151,246	11,129	-50,491	8,757	0	199,925	0	0	709,072
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,149	10,480	2,344	—	-2,406	-9,494	—	7,892	658	48,511	45,360
Pentanes Plus	5,595	—	1,591	—	-65	-380	—	2,608	0	4,893	3,822
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,554	10,480	753	—	-2,341	-9,114	—	5,284	658	43,618	41,538
Ethane/Ethylene	14,747	813	602	—	4,147	-752	—	0	0	21,061	13,077
Propane/Propylene	10,514	9,367	151	—	-6,786	-6,113	—	0	579	18,780	16,601
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,685	107	0	—	103	-1,863	—	3,111	79	1,568	7,260
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,608	193	0	—	195	-386	—	2,173	0	2,209	4,600
Other Liquids	4,320	—	10,455	—	-2,588	3,988	—	5,208	149	2,842	64,944
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,522	—	0	—	0	-374	—	2,809	87	0	4,784
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,455	—	-59	2,656	—	4,898	0	2,842	44,916
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,798	—	0	—	-2,529	1,704	—	-2,497	62	0	15,220
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,750	214,493	10,342	—	-114,092	-3,062	—	—	16,247	95,808	122,150
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,750	96,915	469	—	-61,120	1,064	—	—	2,194	31,256	45,716
Reformulated	—	17,426	155	—	-9,143	151	—	—	0	8,287	8,831
Oxygenated	482	283	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	764	2
Other	-2,232	79,206	314	—	-51,977	912	—	—	2,194	22,205	36,883
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	338	0	—	-89	109	—	—	0	140	543
Jet Fuel	—	22,740	21	—	-19,674	-1,248	—	—	991	3,344	11,845
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	22,740	21	—	-19,674	-1,248	—	—	991	3,344	11,845
Kerosene	—	1,246	0	—	-353	44	—	—	1	848	955
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	45,688	0	—	-29,813	-4,061	—	—	1,949	17,987	27,383
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	23,577	0	—	-15,511	-1,180	—	—	502	8,744	14,265
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22,111	0	—	-14,302	-2,881	—	—	1,447	9,243	13,118
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,876	426	—	-1,624	235	—	—	3,775	5,668	15,484
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,098	9,341	—	0	216	—	—	0	20,223	2,537
Special Naphthas	—	886	30	—	-51	-52	—	—	26	891	1,446
Lubricants	—	3,155	0	—	-915	-35	—	—	1,278	997	7,038
Waxes	—	371	2	—	0	-45	—	—	23	395	343
Petroleum Coke	—	9,244	0	—	0	85	—	—	5,985	3,174	3,284
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,067	49	—	-453	636	—	—	25	2,002	4,849
Still Gas	—	8,141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,141	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	728	4	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	742	727
Total	136,517	224,973	174,387	11,129	-169,577	189	0	213,025	17,055	147,161	941,526

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 96,798	—	151,246	11,129	-50,491	8,757	0	199,925	0	0	709,072
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,149	10,480	2,344	—	-2,406	-9,494	—	7,892	658	48,511	45,360
Pentanes Plus	5,595	—	1,591	—	-65	-380	—	2,608	0	4,893	3,822
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,554	10,480	753	—	-2,341	-9,114	—	5,284	658	43,618	41,538
Ethane/Ethylene	14,747	813	602	—	4,147	-752	—	0	0	21,061	13,077
Propane/Propylene	10,514	9,367	151	—	-6,786	-6,113	—	0	579	18,780	16,601
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,685	107	0	—	103	-1,863	—	3,111	79	1,568	7,260
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,608	193	0	—	195	-386	—	2,173	0	2,209	4,600
Other Liquids	4,320	—	10,455	—	-2,588	3,988	—	5,208	149	2,842	64,944
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,522	—	0	—	0	-374	—	2,809	87	0	4,784
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,455	—	-59	2,656	—	4,898	0	2,842	44,916
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,798	—	0	—	-2,529	1,704	—	-2,497	62	0	15,220
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,750	214,493	10,342	—	-114,092	-3,062	—	—	16,247	95,808	122,150
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,750	96,915	469	—	-61,120	1,064	—	—	2,194	31,256	45,716
Reformulated	—	17,426	155	—	-9,143	151	—	—	0	8,287	8,831
Oxygenated	482	283	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	764	2
Other	-2,232	79,206	314	—	-51,977	912	—	—	2,194	22,205	36,883
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	338	0	—	-89	109	—	—	0	140	543
Jet Fuel	—	22,740	21	—	-19,674	-1,248	—	—	991	3,344	11,845
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	22,740	21	—	-19,674	-1,248	—	—	991	3,344	11,845
Kerosene	—	1,246	0	—	-353	44	—	—	1	848	955
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	45,688	0	—	-29,813	-4,061	—	—	1,949	17,987	27,383
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	23,577	0	—	-15,511	-1,180	—	—	502	8,744	14,265
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22,111	0	—	-14,302	-2,881	—	—	1,447	9,243	13,118
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,876	426	—	-1,624	235	—	—	3,775	5,668	15,484
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,098	9,341	—	0	216	—	—	0	20,223	2,537
Special Naphthas	—	886	30	—	-51	-52	—	—	26	891	1,446
Lubricants	—	3,155	0	—	-915	-35	—	—	1,278	997	7,038
Waxes	—	371	2	—	0	-45	—	—	23	395	343
Petroleum Coke	—	9,244	0	—	0	85	—	—	5,985	3,174	3,284
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,067	49	—	-453	636	—	—	25	2,002	4,849
Still Gas	—	8,141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,141	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	728	4	—	0	-10	—	—	(s)	742	727
Total	136,517	224,973	174,387	11,129	-169,577	189	0	213,025	17,055	147,161	941,526

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,123	—	4,879	359	-1,629	282	0	6,449	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,198	338	76	—	-78	-306	—	255	21	1,565
Pentanes Plus	180	—	51	—	-2	-12	—	84	0	158
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,018	338	24	—	-76	-294	—	170	21	1,407
Ethane/Ethylene	476	26	19	—	134	-24	—	0	0	679
Propane/Propylene	339	302	5	—	-219	-197	—	0	19	606
Normal Butane/Butylene	87	3	0	—	3	-60	—	100	3	51
Isobutane/Isobutylene	116	6	0	—	6	-12	—	70	0	71
Other Liquids	139	—	337	—	-83	129	—	168	5	92
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	81	—	0	—	0	-12	—	91	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	337	—	-2	86	—	158	0	92
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	58	—	0	—	-82	55	—	-81	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-56	6,919	334	—	-3,680	-99	—	—	524	3,091
Finished Motor Gasoline	-56	3,126	15	—	-1,972	34	—	—	71	1,008
Reformulated	—	562	5	—	-295	5	—	—	0	267
Oxygenated	16	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	25
Other	-72	2,555	10	—	-1,677	29	—	—	71	716
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-3	4	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	734	1	—	-635	-40	—	—	32	108
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	734	1	—	-635	-40	—	—	32	108
Kerosene	—	40	0	—	-11	1	—	—	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,474	0	—	-962	-131	—	—	63	580
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	761	0	—	-500	-38	—	—	16	282
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	713	0	—	-461	-93	—	—	47	298
Residual Fuel Oil	—	351	14	—	-52	8	—	—	122	183
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	358	301	—	0	7	—	—	0	652
Special Naphthas	—	29	1	—	-2	-2	—	—	1	29
Lubricants	—	102	0	—	-30	-1	—	—	41	32
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	13
Petroleum Coke	—	298	0	—	0	3	—	—	193	102
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	99	2	—	-15	21	—	—	1	65
Still Gas	—	263	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	263
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,404	7,257	5,625	359	-5,470	6	0	6,872	550	4,747

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,123	—	4,879	359	-1,629	282	0	6,449	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,198	338	76	—	-78	-306	—	255	21	1,565
Pentanes Plus	180	—	51	—	-2	-12	—	84	0	158
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,018	338	24	—	-76	-294	—	170	21	1,407
Ethane/Ethylene	476	26	19	—	134	-24	—	0	0	679
Propane/Propylene	339	302	5	—	-219	-197	—	0	19	606
Normal Butane/Butylene	87	3	0	—	3	-60	—	100	3	51
Isobutane/Isobutylene	116	6	0	—	6	-12	—	70	0	71
Other Liquids	139	—	337	—	-83	129	—	168	5	92
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	81	—	0	—	0	-12	—	91	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	337	—	-2	86	—	158	0	92
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	58	—	0	—	-82	55	—	-81	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-56	6,919	334	—	-3,680	-99	—	—	524	3,091
Finished Motor Gasoline	-56	3,126	15	—	-1,972	34	—	—	71	1,008
Reformulated	—	562	5	—	-295	5	—	—	0	267
Oxygenated	16	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	25
Other	-72	2,555	10	—	-1,677	29	—	—	71	716
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-3	4	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	734	1	—	-635	-40	—	—	32	108
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	734	1	—	-635	-40	—	—	32	108
Kerosene	—	40	0	—	-11	1	—	—	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,474	0	—	-962	-131	—	—	63	580
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	761	0	—	-500	-38	—	—	16	282
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	713	0	—	-461	-93	—	—	47	298
Residual Fuel Oil	—	351	14	—	-52	8	—	—	122	183
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	358	301	—	0	7	—	—	0	652
Special Naphthas	—	29	1	—	-2	-2	—	—	1	29
Lubricants	—	102	0	—	-30	-1	—	—	41	32
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	13
Petroleum Coke	—	298	0	—	0	3	—	—	193	102
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	99	2	—	-15	21	—	—	1	65
Still Gas	—	263	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	263
Miscellaneous Products	—	23	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,404	7,257	5,625	359	-5,470	6	0	6,872	550	4,747

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 10,995	—	3,859	1,406	-1,560	228	0	14,472	0	0	11,246
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,048	141	387	—	-4,042	-83	—	548	0	1,069	1,128
Pentanes Plus	797	—	38	—	-390	7	—	83	0	355	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,251	141	349	—	-3,652	-90	—	465	0	714	952
Ethane/Ethylene	1,838	0	0	—	-2,269	-3	—	0	0	-428	217
Propane/Propylene	1,552	307	191	—	-813	-83	—	0	0	1,320	320
Normal Butane/Butylene	582	-149	158	—	-351	-12	—	362	0	-110	265
Isobutane/Isobutylene	279	-17	0	—	-219	8	—	103	0	-68	150
Other Liquids	274	—	0	—	0	649	—	-177	0	-198	4,888
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	178	—	0	—	0	58	—	120	0	0	244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	594	—	-396	0	-198	2,309
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	96	—	0	—	0	-3	—	99	0	0	2,335
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-60	15,138	214	—	840	854	—	—	13	15,265	12,106
Finished Motor Gasoline	-60	7,648	21	—	-298	143	—	—	1	7,167	4,769
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	362	1,312	0	—	27	-74	—	—	1	1,773	206
Other	-421	6,336	21	—	-325	217	—	—	0	5,394	4,563
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	7	13	—	—	0	7	37
Jet Fuel	—	905	0	—	1,071	-76	—	—	0	2,052	727
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	-4	29
Kerosene-Type	—	905	0	—	1,071	-80	—	—	0	2,056	698
Kerosene	—	194	0	—	-34	38	—	—	0	122	163
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,915	193	—	94	57	—	—	0	4,145	2,992
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,120	63	—	89	-9	—	—	0	3,281	2,455
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	795	130	—	5	66	—	—	0	864	537
Residual Fuel Oil	—	383	0	—	0	-12	—	—	0	395	455
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	5	-5	0
Waxes	—	84	0	—	0	15	—	—	5	64	15
Petroleum Coke	—	478	0	—	0	88	—	—	0	390	274
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	908	0	—	0	591	—	—	2	315	2,657
Still Gas	—	532	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	532	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	55	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	58	16
Total	16,257	15,279	4,460	1,406	-4,762	1,648	0	14,843	13	16,136	29,368

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 10,995	—	3,859	1,406	-1,560	228	0	14,472	0	0	11,246
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,048	141	387	—	-4,042	-83	—	548	0	1,069	1,128
Pentanes Plus	797	—	38	—	-390	7	—	83	0	355	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,251	141	349	—	-3,652	-90	—	465	0	714	952
Ethane/Ethylene	1,838	0	0	—	-2,269	-3	—	0	0	-428	217
Propane/Propylene	1,552	307	191	—	-813	-83	—	0	0	1,320	320
Normal Butane/Butylene	582	-149	158	—	-351	-12	—	362	0	-110	265
Isobutane/Isobutylene	279	-17	0	—	-219	8	—	103	0	-68	150
Other Liquids	274	—	0	—	0	649	—	-177	0	-198	4,888
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	178	—	0	—	0	58	—	120	0	0	244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	594	—	-396	0	-198	2,309
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	96	—	0	—	0	-3	—	99	0	0	2,335
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-60	15,138	214	—	840	854	—	—	13	15,265	12,106
Finished Motor Gasoline	-60	7,648	21	—	-298	143	—	—	1	7,167	4,769
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	362	1,312	0	—	27	-74	—	—	1	1,773	206
Other	-421	6,336	21	—	-325	217	—	—	0	5,394	4,563
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	7	13	—	—	0	7	37
Jet Fuel	—	905	0	—	1,071	-76	—	—	0	2,052	727
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	-4	29
Kerosene-Type	—	905	0	—	1,071	-80	—	—	0	2,056	698
Kerosene	—	194	0	—	-34	38	—	—	0	122	163
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,915	193	—	94	57	—	—	0	4,145	2,992
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,120	63	—	89	-9	—	—	0	3,281	2,455
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	795	130	—	5	66	—	—	0	864	537
Residual Fuel Oil	—	383	0	—	0	-12	—	—	0	395	455
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	5	-5	0
Waxes	—	84	0	—	0	15	—	—	5	64	15
Petroleum Coke	—	478	0	—	0	88	—	—	0	390	274
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	908	0	—	0	591	—	—	2	315	2,657
Still Gas	—	532	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	532	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	55	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	58	16
Total	16,257	15,279	4,460	1,406	-4,762	1,648	0	14,843	13	16,136	29,368

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 355	—	124	45	-50	7	0	467	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	163	5	12	—	-130	-3	—	18	0	34
Pentanes Plus	26	—	1	—	-13	(s)	—	3	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	137	5	11	—	-118	-3	—	15	0	23
Ethane/Ethylene	59	0	0	—	-73	(s)	—	0	0	-14
Propane/Propylene	50	10	6	—	-26	-3	—	0	0	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-5	5	—	-11	(s)	—	12	0	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-1	0	—	-7	(s)	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	21	—	-6	0	-6
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6	—	0	—	0	2	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	19	—	-13	0	-6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	488	7	—	27	28	—	—	(s)	492
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	247	1	—	-10	5	—	—	(s)	231
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	12	42	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	57
Other	-14	204	1	—	-10	7	—	—	0	174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	29	0	—	35	-2	—	—	0	66
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	29	0	—	35	-3	—	—	0	66
Kerosene	—	6	0	—	-1	1	—	—	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	6	—	3	2	—	—	0	134
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	101	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	106
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	4	—	(s)	2	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	15	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	29	0	—	0	19	—	—	(s)	10
Still Gas	—	17	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	524	493	144	45	-154	53	0	479	(s)	521

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 355	—	124	45	-50	7	0	467	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	163	5	12	—	-130	-3	—	18	0	34
Pentanes Plus	26	—	1	—	-13	(s)	—	3	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	137	5	11	—	-118	-3	—	15	0	23
Ethane/Ethylene	59	0	0	—	-73	(s)	—	0	0	-14
Propane/Propylene	50	10	6	—	-26	-3	—	0	0	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-5	5	—	-11	(s)	—	12	0	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-1	0	—	-7	(s)	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	21	—	-6	0	-6
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6	—	0	—	0	2	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	19	—	-13	0	-6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-2	488	7	—	27	28	—	—	(s)	492
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	247	1	—	-10	5	—	—	(s)	231
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	12	42	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	57
Other	-14	204	1	—	-10	7	—	—	0	174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	29	0	—	35	-2	—	—	0	66
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	29	0	—	35	-3	—	—	0	66
Kerosene	—	6	0	—	-1	1	—	—	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	6	—	3	2	—	—	0	134
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	101	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	106
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	4	—	(s)	2	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	15	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	29	0	—	0	19	—	—	(s)	10
Still Gas	—	17	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	524	493	144	45	-154	53	0	479	(s)	521

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 72,061	—	9,912	2,049	-3,675	5,340	0	70,686	4,181	140	67,694
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,984	1,592	66	—	0	-1,838	—	4,012	265	3,203	2,115
Pentanes Plus	2,141	—	0	—	0	-11	—	1,892	0	260	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,843	1,592	66	—	0	-1,827	—	2,120	265	2,943	2,086
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	396	1,588	0	—	0	-653	—	0	252	2,385	819
Normal Butane/Butylene	777	-100	0	—	0	-1,149	—	1,613	13	200	915
Isobutane/Isobutylene	669	104	66	—	0	-25	—	507	0	357	352
Other Liquids	3,047	—	2,864	—	-117	-240	—	6,368	1	-335	34,023
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,559	—	1,415	—	0	41	—	3,932	1	0	4,332
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,011	—	0	-1,262	—	2,608	0	-335	21,683
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	488	—	438	—	-117	990	—	-181	0	0	8,006
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-355	83,931	696	—	3,213	1,185	—	—	9,072	77,227	56,213
Finished Motor Gasoline	-355	39,781	17	—	2,432	2,564	—	—	105	39,206	24,269
Reformulated	—	26,532	0	—	0	1,553	—	—	(s)	24,979	12,381
Oxygenated	1,326	549	0	—	0	1	—	—	26	1,848	5
Other	-1,681	12,700	17	—	2,432	1,010	—	—	79	12,379	11,883
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	62	0	—	0	-6	—	—	0	68	565
Jet Fuel	—	14,011	6	—	368	-375	—	—	1,292	13,468	7,357
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	0	-64	—	—	0	79	191
Kerosene-Type	—	13,996	6	—	368	-311	—	—	1,292	13,389	7,166
Kerosene	—	126	7	—	0	-8	—	—	6	135	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,055	58	—	334	-1,861	—	—	2,149	12,159	10,992
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	8,177	0	—	206	-1,442	—	—	681	9,144	7,507
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,878	58	—	128	-419	—	—	1,468	3,015	3,485
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,316	551	—	0	867	—	—	1,397	5,603	7,198
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	299	0	—	0	16	—	—	0	283	301
Special Naphthas	—	130	3	—	0	5	—	—	637	-509	50
Lubricants	—	653	0	—	79	-200	—	—	78	854	1,367
Waxes	—	76	1	—	0	1	—	—	11	65	136
Petroleum Coke	—	4,325	51	—	0	-138	—	—	3,386	1,128	1,220
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	989	0	—	0	363	—	—	10	616	2,522
Still Gas	—	4,027	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,027	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	81	2	—	0	-43	—	—	2	124	139
Total	78,737	85,523	13,538	2,049	-579	4,447	0	81,066	13,519	80,235	160,045

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 72,061	—	9,912	2,049	-3,675	5,340	0	70,686	4,181	140	67,694
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,984	1,592	66	—	0	-1,838	—	4,012	265	3,203	2,115
Pentanes Plus	2,141	—	0	—	0	-11	—	1,892	0	260	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,843	1,592	66	—	0	-1,827	—	2,120	265	2,943	2,086
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	396	1,588	0	—	0	-653	—	0	252	2,385	819
Normal Butane/Butylene	777	-100	0	—	0	-1,149	—	1,613	13	200	915
Isobutane/Isobutylene	669	104	66	—	0	-25	—	507	0	357	352
Other Liquids	3,047	—	2,864	—	-117	-240	—	6,368	1	-335	34,023
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,559	—	1,415	—	0	41	—	3,932	1	0	4,332
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,011	—	0	-1,262	—	2,608	0	-335	21,683
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	488	—	438	—	-117	990	—	-181	0	0	8,006
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-355	83,931	696	—	3,213	1,185	—	—	9,072	77,227	56,213
Finished Motor Gasoline	-355	39,781	17	—	2,432	2,564	—	—	105	39,206	24,269
Reformulated	—	26,532	0	—	0	1,553	—	—	(s)	24,979	12,381
Oxygenated	1,326	549	0	—	0	1	—	—	26	1,848	5
Other	-1,681	12,700	17	—	2,432	1,010	—	—	79	12,379	11,883
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	62	0	—	0	-6	—	—	0	68	565
Jet Fuel	—	14,011	6	—	368	-375	—	—	1,292	13,468	7,357
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	0	-64	—	—	0	79	191
Kerosene-Type	—	13,996	6	—	368	-311	—	—	1,292	13,389	7,166
Kerosene	—	126	7	—	0	-8	—	—	6	135	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,055	58	—	334	-1,861	—	—	2,149	12,159	10,992
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	8,177	0	—	206	-1,442	—	—	681	9,144	7,507
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,878	58	—	128	-419	—	—	1,468	3,015	3,485
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,316	551	—	0	867	—	—	1,397	5,603	7,198
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	299	0	—	0	16	—	—	0	283	301
Special Naphthas	—	130	3	—	0	5	—	—	637	-509	50
Lubricants	—	653	0	—	79	-200	—	—	78	854	1,367
Waxes	—	76	1	—	0	1	—	—	11	65	136
Petroleum Coke	—	4,325	51	—	0	-138	—	—	3,386	1,128	1,220
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	989	0	—	0	363	—	—	10	616	2,522
Still Gas	—	4,027	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,027	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	81	2	—	0	-43	—	—	2	124	139
Total	78,737	85,523	13,538	2,049	-579	4,447	0	81,066	13,519	80,235	160,045

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,325	—	320	66	-119	172	0	2,280	135	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	129	51	2	—	0	-59	—	129	9	103
Pentanes Plus	69	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	61	0	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59	51	2	—	0	-59	—	68	9	95
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	51	0	—	0	-21	—	0	8	77
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	-3	0	—	0	-37	—	52	(s)	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	3	2	—	0	-1	—	16	0	12
Other Liquids	98	—	92	—	-4	-8	—	205	(s)	-11
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	—	46	—	0	1	—	127	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	33	—	0	-41	—	84	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	16	—	14	—	-4	32	—	-6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-11	2,707	22	—	104	38	—	—	293	2,491
Finished Motor Gasoline	-11	1,283	1	—	78	83	—	—	3	1,265
Reformulated	—	856	0	—	0	50	—	—	(s)	806
Oxygenated	43	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	60
Other	-54	410	1	—	78	33	—	—	3	399
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	452	(s)	—	12	-12	—	—	42	434
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	3
Kerosene-Type	—	451	(s)	—	12	-10	—	—	42	432
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	389	2	—	11	-60	—	—	69	392
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	264	0	—	7	-47	—	—	22	295
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	125	2	—	4	-14	—	—	47	97
Residual Fuel Oil	—	236	18	—	0	28	—	—	45	181
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	21	-16
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	3	-6	—	—	3	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	140	2	—	0	-4	—	—	109	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	20
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,540	2,759	437	66	-19	143	0	2,615	436	2,588

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1997

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,325	—	320	66	-119	172	0	2,280	135	5
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	129	51	2	—	0	-59	—	129	9	103
Pentanes Plus	69	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	61	0	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59	51	2	—	0	-59	—	68	9	95
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	51	0	—	0	-21	—	0	8	77
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	-3	0	—	0	-37	—	52	(s)	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	3	2	—	0	-1	—	16	0	12
Other Liquids	98	—	92	—	-4	-8	—	205	(s)	-11
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	—	46	—	0	1	—	127	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	33	—	0	-41	—	84	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	16	—	14	—	-4	32	—	-6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-11	2,707	22	—	104	38	—	—	293	2,491
Finished Motor Gasoline	-11	1,283	1	—	78	83	—	—	3	1,265
Reformulated	—	856	0	—	0	50	—	—	(s)	806
Oxygenated	43	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	60
Other	-54	410	1	—	78	33	—	—	3	399
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	452	(s)	—	12	-12	—	—	42	434
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	3
Kerosene-Type	—	451	(s)	—	12	-10	—	—	42	432
Kerosene	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	389	2	—	11	-60	—	—	69	392
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	264	0	—	7	-47	—	—	22	295
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	125	2	—	4	-14	—	—	47	97
Residual Fuel Oil	—	236	18	—	0	28	—	—	45	181
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	21	-16
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	3	-6	—	—	3	28
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	140	2	—	0	-4	—	—	109	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	0	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	20
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,540	2,759	437	66	-19	143	0	2,615	436	2,588

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	November 1996		January-November 1996	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 858	E 29	E 8,993	E 27
Florida	539	18	5,723	17
New York	E 25	E 1	E 279	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 146	E 5	E 1,547	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
West Virginia	E 135	E 5	E 1,545	E 5
Adjustment ^a	12	(s)	-109	(s)
PAD District II	E 16,914	E 564	E 189,640	E 566
Illinois	1,290	43	E 14,658	E 44
Indiana	197	7	2,300	7
Kansas	E 3,312	E 110	E 38,139	E 114
Kentucky	274	9	3,309	10
Michigan	E 860	E 29	E 10,017	E 30
Missouri	10	(s)	107	(s)
Nebraska	287	10	3,251	10
North Dakota	2,674	89	29,583	88
Ohio	E 672	E 22	E 7,624	E 23
Oklahoma	6,318	211	77,297	231
South Dakota	102	3	1,152	3
Tennessee	29	1	349	1
Adjustment ^a	888	30	1,856	6
PAD District III	E 94,985	E 3,166	E 1,057,599	E 3,157
Alabama	1,334	44	15,525	46
Arkansas	E 638	E 21	E 8,059	E 24
Louisiana ^b	E 10,903	E 363	E 120,051	E 358
Mississippi	1,644	55	17,647	53
New Mexico	E 5,280	E 176	E 59,073	E 176
Texas ^b	43,803	1,460	E 496,547	E 1,482
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 30,782	E 1,026	E 333,288	E 995
Adjustment ^a	601	20	7,410	22
PAD District IV	E 10,793	E 360	E 123,826	E 370
Colorado	E 2,001	E 67	E 23,422	E 70
Montana	1,258	42	14,367	43
Utah	1,618	54	17,834	53
Wyoming	6,158	205	E 70,524	E 211
Adjustment ^a	-241	-8	-2,321	-7
PAD District V	E 70,408	E 2,347	E 788,585	E 2,354
Alaska ^b	E 42,104	E 1,403	E 467,600	E 1,396
South Alaska	1,119	37	13,439	40
North Slope	40,985	1,366	453,398	1,353
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	764	2
Arizona	8	(s)	78	(s)
California ^b	23,379	779	E 258,683	E 772
Nevada	80	3	979	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,877	163	59,436	177
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-39	-1	1,809	5
U.S. Total^b	E 193,958	E 6,465	E 2,168,644	E 6,474

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 8,167; California: State -1,664; Louisiana: State - E1,827; Texas: State - 94; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,411.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	135	634	769	600	304	8,398	9,302
Pentanes Plus	8	67	75	113	70	1,066	1,249
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	127	567	694	487	234	7,332	8,053
Ethane	55	184	239	125	0	2,739	2,864
Propane	47	270	317	224	153	3,057	3,434
Normal Butane	25	75	100	75	81	1,111	1,267
Isobutane	0	38	38	63	0	425	488
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	7	31	38	89	25	1,063	1,177
Pentanes Plus	0	5	5	10	4	58	72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7	26	33	79	21	1,005	1,105
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	269	286
Propane	3	20	23	36	13	351	400
Normal Butane	4	4	8	12	8	218	238
Isobutane	0	2	2	14	0	167	181

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,949	4,275	8,223	707	5,995	37,149	5,048	3,984	56,252
Pentanes Plus	2,795	581	1,385	227	607	5,595	797	2,141	9,857
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,154	3,694	6,838	480	5,388	31,554	4,251	1,843	46,395
Ethane	6,900	2,078	2,833	91	2,845	14,747	1,838	1	19,689
Propane	5,212	1,028	2,400	204	1,670	10,514	1,552	396	16,213
Normal Butane	2,122	-975	845	121	572	2,685	582	777	5,411
Isobutane	920	1,563	760	64	301	3,608	279	669	5,082
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	170	379	1,189	147	97	1,982	243	86	3,526
Pentanes Plus	82	98	225	21	14	440	105	20	642
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	88	281	964	126	83	1,542	138	66	2,884
Ethane	9	94	23	96	9	231	2	0	519
Propane	42	74	611	19	38	784	71	52	1,330
Normal Butane	25	63	180	9	29	306	46	8	606
Isobutane	12	50	150	2	7	221	19	6	429

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	35,240	2,715	37,955	67,387	12,533	19,641	99,561
Natural Gas Liquids	259	0	259	2,337	340	1,095	3,772
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	299	113	442	854
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	259	0	259	2,038	227	653	2,918
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	134	0	134	1,381	175	472	2,028
Isobutane	125	0	125	657	52	181	890
Other Liquids	7,918	167	8,085	1,360	346	-277	1,429
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,887	0	1,887	694	165	119	978
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	49	0	32	81
Oxygenates	W	W	1,887	645	165	87	897
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	789
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,742	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	1,160	161	1,321	737	87	-441	383
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	4,995	6	5,001	-80	94	45	59
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-124	0	-124	9	0	0	9
Total Input to Refineries	43,417	2,882	46,299	71,084	13,219	20,459	104,762
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,177	88	1,265	2,229	404	643	3,276
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,365	97	1,462	2,339	413	692	3,444
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	86.2	90.3	86.5	95.3	97.9	92.8	95.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	484	16	500	788	132	192	1,112
Catalytic Hydrocracking	20	3	23	133	0	5	138
Delayed and Fluid Coking	82	0	82	185	65	68	318
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.87	1.00	0.88	1.06	2.02	0.70	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	33.33	35.21	33.46	33.73	32.16	36.44	34.07
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,365	97	1,462	2,339	413	692	3,444
Operating	1,257	97	1,354	2,339	413	692	3,444
Idle	108	0	108	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	455	0	0	455

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997 (Continued)**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,456	97,419	76,654	5,542	2,854	199,925	14,472	70,686	422,599
Natural Gas Liquids	889	3,429	3,138	203	233	7,892	548	4,012	16,483
Pentanes Plus	438	1,392	533	113	132	2,608	83	1,892	5,437
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	451	2,037	2,605	90	101	5,284	465	2,120	11,046
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	390	994	1,668	52	7	3,111	362	1,613	7,248
Isobutane	61	1,043	937	38	94	2,173	103	507	3,798
Other Liquids	-505	4,372	1,630	-323	34	5,208	-177	6,368	20,913
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	85	1,921	789	0	14	2,809	120	3,932	9,726
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	82	418	364	0	0	864	3	807	1,755
Oxygenates	3	1,503	425	W	W	1,945	117	3,125	7,971
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	997
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
MTBE	W	1,379	W	W	W	1,751	W	2,952	6,591
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	362
Unfinished Oils (net)	-189	5,018	330	-263	2	4,898	-396	2,608	8,814
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-401	-2,567	513	-60	18	-2,497	99	-181	2,481
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	9	-108
Total Input to Refineries	17,840	105,220	81,422	5,422	3,121	213,025	14,843	81,066	459,995
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	567	3,157	2,422	172	92	6,410	470	2,385	13,804
Operable Capacity (daily average)	621	3,422	2,755	201	95	7,093	520	2,932	15,451
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	91.2	92.2	87.9	86.0	97.3	90.4	90.4	81.3	89.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	161	1,225	893	19	29	2,326	145	691	4,775
Catalytic Hydrocracking	39	187	62	0	0	288	3	393	845
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	346	356	6	0	715	40	382	1,537
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.04	1.26	1.46	1.55	0.56	1.32	1.37	1.18	1.21
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.81	31.57	30.70	30.38	39.35	31.92	32.87	25.45	31.46
Operable Capacity (daily average)	621	3,422	2,755	201	95	7,093	520	2,932	15,451
Operating	621	3,318	2,755	201	95	6,989	520	2,860	15,167
Idle	0	104	0	0	0	104	0	72	284
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	198	0	0	7	205	0	37,005	37,665

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,045	28	1,073	2,394	249	365	3,008
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,161	37	1,198	2,696	347	576	3,619
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-90	-9	-99	-370	-82	-222	-674
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-26	0	-26	68	-16	11	63
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,444	1,047	24,491	38,505	7,441	11,128	57,074
Reformulated	15,908	0	15,908	6,529	950	0	7,479
Oxygenated	0	0	0	834	1,150	45	2,029
Other	7,536	1,047	8,583	31,142	5,341	11,083	47,566
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	43	15	20	78
Jet Fuel	1,937	24	1,961	4,737	790	1,005	6,532
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,937	24	1,961	4,737	790	1,005	6,532
Commercial	1,937	17	1,954	4,542	707	928	6,177
Military	0	7	7	195	83	77	355
Kerosene	462	124	586	1,138	129	235	1,502
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,246	687	10,933	15,238	2,976	5,878	24,092
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,242	466	1,708	9,820	2,203	4,619	16,642
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,004	221	9,225	5,418	773	1,259	7,450
Residual Fuel Oil	4,165	97	4,262	1,510	330	113	1,953
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,064	57	2,121	9	0	0	9
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,802	40	1,842	447	0	0	447
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	299	0	299	1,054	330	113	1,497
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	302	0	302	524	0	30	554
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	633	0	92	725
Special Naphthas	31	25	56	293	0	78	371
Lubricants	371	269	640	497	0	257	754
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	371	269	640	497	0	257	754
Waxes	0	129	129	49	0	34	83
Petroleum Coke	1,436	24	1,460	2,703	758	830	4,291
Marketable	641	0	641	1,575	581	619	2,775
Catalyst	795	24	819	1,128	177	211	1,516
Asphalt and Road Oil	195	342	537	3,197	871	420	4,488
Still Gas	1,340	91	1,431	2,813	403	800	4,016
Miscellaneous Products	24	27	51	219	74	76	369
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	24	27	51	219	74	76	369
Total	44,998	2,914	47,912	74,493	14,036	21,361	109,890
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,581	-32	-1,613	-3,409	-817	-902	-5,128

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	597	6,078	3,677	80	48	10,480	141	1,592	16,294
Ethane/Ethylene	1	662	150	0	0	813	0	0	813
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	618
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	195
Propane/Propylene	679	5,174	3,394	55	65	9,367	307	1,588	16,079
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,975
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	-105	149	55	25	-17	107	-149	-100	-915
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-845
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-70
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	93	78	0	0	193	-17	104	317
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	329
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-12
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,810	47,344	36,550	1,387	1,824	96,915	7,648	39,781	225,909
Reformulated	699	13,254	3,473	0	0	17,426	0	26,532	67,345
Oxygenated	193	0	28	0	62	283	1,312	549	4,173
Other	8,918	34,090	33,049	1,387	1,762	79,206	6,336	12,700	154,391
Finished Aviation Gasoline	57	229	52	0	0	338	13	62	491
Jet Fuel	1,628	10,209	10,388	280	235	22,740	905	14,011	46,149
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Kerosene-Type	1,628	10,209	10,388	280	235	22,740	905	13,996	46,134
Commercial	1,110	8,887	9,981	246	0	20,224	772	12,875	42,002
Military	518	1,322	407	34	235	2,516	133	1,121	4,132
Kerosene	13	939	215	90	-11	1,246	194	126	3,654
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,243	21,693	17,765	1,236	751	45,688	3,915	12,055	96,683
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,637	11,404	8,179	620	737	23,577	3,120	8,177	53,224
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,606	10,289	9,586	616	14	22,111	795	3,878	43,459
Residual Fuel Oil	289	5,157	5,204	206	20	10,876	383	7,316	24,790
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	108	3	342	0	0	453	66	249	2,898
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	98	1,050	746	182	20	2,096	132	1,811	6,328
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	83	4,104	4,116	24	0	8,327	185	5,256	15,564
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	4,004	554	0	-11	4,633	0	80	5,569
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	113	3,868	2,484	0	0	6,465	23	219	7,432
Special Naphthas	57	641	70	118	0	886	0	130	1,443
Lubricants	W	1,546	W	W	W	3,155	0	653	5,202
Naphthenic	W	346	W	W	W	877	0	198	1,075
Paraffinic	W	1,200	W	W	W	2,278	0	455	4,127
Waxes	5	199	92	75	0	371	84	76	743
Petroleum Coke	282	4,984	3,888	73	17	9,244	478	4,325	19,798
Marketable	42	2,914	2,837	52	0	5,845	280	3,186	12,727
Catalyst	240	2,070	1,051	21	17	3,399	198	1,139	7,071
Asphalt and Road Oil	553	715	473	1,167	159	3,067	908	989	9,989
Still Gas	701	4,538	2,641	168	93	8,141	532	4,027	18,147
Miscellaneous Products	65	316	347	0	0	728	55	81	1,284
Fuel Use	19	0	75	0	0	94	0	-66	28
Nonfuel Use	46	316	272	0	0	634	55	147	1,256
Total	18,538	112,460	85,351	5,499	3,125	224,973	15,279	85,523	483,577
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-698	-7,240	-3,929	-77	-4	-11,948	-436	-4,457	-23,582

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,953	471	14,424	8,374	1,809	2,335	12,518
Petroleum Products	42,714	2,631	45,345	37,371	8,106	12,005	57,482
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3	156	180	339
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,445	13	1,458	1,938	256	445	2,639
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	586	4	590	1,004	17	137	1,158
Normal Butane/Butylene	683	5	688	611	175	183	969
Isobutane/Isobutylene	176	4	180	321	64	125	510
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,963	9	1,972	413	237	76	726
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	19	0	0	19
Oxygenates	W	W	1,972	394	237	76	707
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	438
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,706	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,197	700	9,897	8,840	397	2,976	12,213
Naphthas and Lighter	1,864	169	2,033	2,376	167	692	3,235
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,128	6	2,134	1,546	72	200	1,818
Heavy Gas Oils	4,015	382	4,397	2,935	151	1,120	4,206
Residuum	1,190	143	1,333	1,983	7	964	2,954
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,541	84	7,625	6,236	1,049	1,111	8,396
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	51	0	51	19	0	0	19
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,127	219	7,346	5,520	1,383	2,673	9,576
Reformulated	4,372	0	4,372	246	93	0	339
Oxygenated	0	0	0	358	237	0	595
Other	2,755	219	2,974	4,916	1,053	2,673	8,642
Finished Aviation Gasoline	585	0	585	43	50	74	167
Jet Fuel	1,054	23	1,077	2,216	135	456	2,807
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,054	23	1,077	2,216	135	456	2,807
Kerosene	550	50	600	351	41	116	508
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,976	233	7,209	4,595	1,356	2,192	8,143
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,419	186	1,605	2,708	718	1,439	4,865
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,557	47	5,604	1,887	638	753	3,278
Residual Fuel Oil	3,781	63	3,844	1,170	228	79	1,477
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,497	47	1,544	5	0	0	5
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,590	16	1,606	173	0	1	174
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	694	0	694	992	228	78	1,298
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	394	0	394	196	0	6	202
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	78	14	92	179	0	38	217
Lubricants	720	373	1,093	803	0	0	803
Waxes	0	202	202	127	0	29	156
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	503	0	503	524	944	309	1,777
Asphalt and Road Oil	744	615	1,359	4,117	1,868	1,227	7,212
Miscellaneous Products	5	33	38	77	6	18	101
Total Stocks, All Oils	56,667	3,102	59,769	45,745	9,915	14,340	70,000

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	986	25,406	19,305	1,078	378	47,153	1,747	21,097	96,939
Petroleum Products	10,070	66,987	48,339	4,734	1,532	131,662	12,965	65,634	313,088
Pentanes Plus	63	45	145	8	6	267	4	0	610
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,509	2,449	2,531	17	49	6,555	282	998	11,932
Ethane/Ethylene	86	403	0	0	0	489	0	0	491
Propane/Propylene	590	810	1,019	2	4	2,425	48	124	4,345
Normal Butane/Butylene	425	776	1,071	7	21	2,300	142	535	4,634
Isobutane/Isobutylene	408	460	441	8	24	1,341	92	339	2,462
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	33	1,387	856	11	30	2,317	141	2,944	8,100
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	25
Oxygenates	33	1,387	855	W	W	2,316	141	2,939	8,075
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	628
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	511
MTBE	W	1,135	W	W	W	1,931	W	2,898	6,831
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	105
Unfinished Oils	2,158	23,750	17,619	969	420	44,916	2,309	21,683	91,018
Naphthas and Lighter	733	6,558	3,827	227	237	11,582	462	3,223	20,535
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	213	3,019	2,700	166	94	6,192	317	4,620	15,081
Heavy Gas Oils	536	9,488	7,432	533	89	18,078	1,141	10,910	38,732
Residuum	676	4,685	3,660	43	0	9,064	389	2,930	16,670
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,577	7,075	4,766	110	365	13,893	2,330	7,930	40,174
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	2	96
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,836	10,315	6,560	319	166	19,196	2,665	11,818	50,601
Reformulated	139	2,927	413	0	0	3,479	0	6,804	14,994
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	688
Other	1,697	7,388	6,147	319	166	15,717	2,572	5,014	34,919
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	218	188	0	0	461	31	293	1,537
Jet Fuel	505	3,198	1,930	117	44	5,794	285	3,819	13,782
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Kerosene-Type	505	3,198	1,930	117	44	5,794	285	3,793	13,756
Kerosene	23	338	207	31	16	615	98	81	1,902
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,090	7,143	5,317	484	173	14,207	1,899	5,866	37,324
0.05 percent sulfur and under	553	3,438	2,104	205	126	6,426	1,477	4,034	18,407
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	537	3,705	3,213	279	47	7,781	422	1,832	18,917
Residual Fuel Oil	221	3,244	2,537	172	5	6,179	455	5,374	17,329
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	20	1	65	0	0	86	14	719	2,368
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	36	671	747	126	5	1,585	359	1,272	4,996
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	165	2,572	1,725	46	0	4,508	82	3,383	9,965
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	23	623	337	0	11	994	0	108	1,698
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	65	1,266	212	0	0	1,543	0	193	1,740
Special Naphthas	46	1,056	37	108	0	1,247	1	50	1,607
Lubricants	23	3,090	1,801	822	0	5,736	0	907	8,539
Waxes	6	181	118	38	0	343	15	136	852
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	963	2,321	0	0	3,284	274	1,220	7,058
Asphalt and Road Oil	820	512	746	1,528	247	3,853	2,175	2,097	16,696
Miscellaneous Products	17	134	87	0	0	238	1	115	493
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,056	92,393	67,644	5,812	1,910	178,815	14,712	86,731	410,027

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
January 1997**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.9	1.0	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.9	3.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.8	36.2	44.2	52.2	54.2	51.4	52.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.3	0.8	5.0	7.0	6.3	5.2	6.5
Kerosene	1.3	4.3	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.1	23.9	27.8	22.4	23.6	30.6	24.1
Residual Fuel Oil	11.4	3.4	10.9	2.2	2.6	0.6	2.0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	1.0	9.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8
Waxes	0.0	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.9	0.8	3.7	4.0	6.0	4.3	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.5	11.9	1.4	4.7	6.9	2.2	4.5
Still Gas	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.2	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.3	-1.1	-4.1	-5.0	-6.5	-4.7	-5.1

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	5.9	4.8	1.5	1.7	5.1	1.0	2.2	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	53.5	43.5	41.7	23.6	54.6	43.3	48.9	43.7	45.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.4	10.0	13.5	5.3	8.2	11.1	6.4	19.1	10.7
Kerosene	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.7	-0.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.6	21.2	23.1	23.4	26.3	22.3	27.8	16.4	22.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	5.0	6.8	3.9	0.7	5.3	2.7	10.0	5.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.9	0.7	0.0	-0.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.3	1.7
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.5	1.2	11.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.6	4.9	5.1	1.4	0.6	4.5	3.4	5.9	4.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.2	0.7	0.6	22.1	5.6	1.5	6.5	1.3	2.3
Still Gas	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.8	5.5	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.0	-7.1	-5.1	-1.5	-0.1	-5.8	-3.1	-6.1	-5.5

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,540	669	3,896	6,105
Delaware	0	0	135	135
Florida	0	0	606	606
Georgia	0	0	186	186
Maine	139	0	135	274
Massachusetts	40	44	276	360
New Jersey	848	0	881	1,729
New York	513	304	586	1,403
North Carolina	0	0	574	574
Pennsylvania	0	270	103	373
South Carolina	0	50	133	183
Vermont	0	1	4	5
Virginia	0	0	277	277
PAD District II	31	0	0	31
Michigan	31	0	0	31
PAD District III	0	198	228	426
Louisiana	0	198	36	234
Texas	0	0	192	192
PAD District V	386	0	165	551
California	386	0	165	551
U.S. Total	1,957	867	4,289	7,113

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	38,483	47,024	129,902	3,859	9,912	229,180	7,393
Natural Gas Liquids	1,251	2,416	2,344	387	66	6,464	209
Pentanes Plus	0	4	1,591	38	0	1,633	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,251	2,412	753	349	66	4,831	156
Ethane	0	0	602	0	0	602	19
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	1,229	1,949	151	191	0	3,520	114
Propylene	0	217	0	0	0	217	7
Normal Butane	22	133	0	158	0	313	10
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	104	0	0	66	170	5
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	9,230	39	10,455	0	2,864	22,588	729
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,235	4	10,455	0	1,011	12,705	410
Naphthas and Lighter	0	4	828	0	346	1,178	38
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,235	0	6,288	0	206	7,729	249
Residuum	0	0	3,339	0	459	3,798	123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,025	35	0	0	438	7,498	242
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,748	401	10,342	214	696	40,401	1,303
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,320	88	469	21	17	9,915	320
Reformulated	4,043	0	155	0	0	4,198	135
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,277	88	314	21	17	5,717	184
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	3,086	0	21	0	6	3,113	100
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,086	0	21	0	6	3,113	100
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,032	0	0	0	2	2,034	66
Other	1,054	0	21	0	4	1,079	35
Kerosene	89	0	0	0	7	96	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,627	194	0	193	58	9,072	293
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	58	58	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	58	58	2
Other	8,627	194	0	193	0	9,014	291
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,717	149	0	63	0	2,929	94
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,910	45	0	130	0	6,085	196
Residual Fuel Oil	6,105	31	426	0	551	7,113	229
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,105	31	426	0	551	7,113	229
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,540	31	0	0	386	1,957	63
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	669	0	198	0	0	867	28
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,896	0	228	0	165	4,289	138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	305	33	2,949	0	0	3,287	106
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	6,392	0	0	6,392	206
Special Naphthas	250	19	30	0	3	302	10
Lubricants	205	19	0	0	0	224	7
Waxes	17	12	2	0	1	32	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	51	51	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	743	0	49	0	0	792	26
Miscellaneous Products	1	5	4	0	2	12	(s)
Total	77,712	49,880	153,043	4,460	13,538	298,633	9,633

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	38,483	47,024	129,902	3,859	9,912	229,180	7,393
Natural Gas Liquids	1,251	2,416	2,344	387	66	6,464	209
Pentanes Plus	0	4	1,591	38	0	1,633	53
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,251	2,412	753	349	66	4,831	156
Ethane	0	0	602	0	0	602	19
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	1,229	1,949	151	191	0	3,520	114
Propylene	0	217	0	0	0	217	7
Normal Butane	22	133	0	158	0	313	10
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	104	0	0	66	170	5
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	9,230	39	10,455	0	2,864	22,588	729
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	970	0	0	0	1,415	2,385	77
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,235	4	10,455	0	1,011	12,705	410
Naphthas and Lighter	0	4	828	0	346	1,178	38
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,235	0	6,288	0	206	7,729	249
Residuum	0	0	3,339	0	459	3,798	123
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,025	35	0	0	438	7,498	242
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,748	401	10,342	214	696	40,401	1,303
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,320	88	469	21	17	9,915	320
Reformulated	4,043	0	155	0	0	4,198	135
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,277	88	314	21	17	5,717	184
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	3,086	0	21	0	6	3,113	100
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,086	0	21	0	6	3,113	100
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,032	0	0	0	2	2,034	66
Other	1,054	0	21	0	4	1,079	35
Kerosene	89	0	0	0	7	96	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,627	194	0	193	58	9,072	293
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	58	58	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	58	58	2
Other	8,627	194	0	193	0	9,014	291
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,717	149	0	63	0	2,929	94
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,910	45	0	130	0	6,085	196
Residual Fuel Oil	6,105	31	426	0	551	7,113	229
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,105	31	426	0	551	7,113	229
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,540	31	0	0	386	1,957	63
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	669	0	198	0	0	867	28
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,896	0	228	0	165	4,289	138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	305	33	2,949	0	0	3,287	106
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	6,392	0	0	6,392	206
Special Naphthas	250	19	30	0	3	302	10
Lubricants	205	19	0	0	0	224	7
Waxes	17	12	2	0	1	32	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	51	51	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	743	0	49	0	0	792	26
Miscellaneous Products	1	5	4	0	2	12	(s)
Total	77,712	49,880	153,043	4,460	13,538	298,633	9,633

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	45,325	400	1,525	266	547	0	0	556	0	0
Algeria	0	400	630	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Kuwait	6,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,850	0	895	266	547	0	0	192	0	0
Other OPEC	54,407	251	4,053	1,185	1,881	1,508	2,228	2,764	0	0
Indonesia	1,168	0	528	0	0	0	0	571	0	0
Nigeria	15,662	0	541	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Venezuela	37,577	251	2,984	1,185	1,881	1,508	2,228	1,935	0	0
Non OPEC	129,448	4,180	7,127	6,047	7,487	1,605	6,844	3,793	96	302
Angola	15,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	378	277	320	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	35,251	3,999	64	166	2,227	69	2,847	804	96	272
China, People's Republic of	2,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Congo	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	803	625	256	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	299	0	190	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
Mexico	39,171	0	0	285	0	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	175	55	273	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	998	0	236	744	0	310	0	0
Norway	7,116	181	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	439	189	0	0	0	25	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	693	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	210	70	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
United Kingdom	10,315	0	0	1,899	187	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	796	137	3,068	771	3,916	1,683	0	0
Zaire	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,617	0	275	770	50	0	81	36	0	0
Total	229,180	4,831	12,705	7,498	9,915	3,113	9,072	7,113	96	302
Persian Gulf^f	45,325	0	895	266	547	0	0	192	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	741	5,012	0	0	2,514	11,561	56,886	1,462	373	1,835
Algeria	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	8,738	8,738	0	282	282
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,475	209	0	209
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	923	2,823	41,673	1,253	91	1,344
Other OPEC	240	0	0	513	460	15,083	69,490	1,755	487	2,242
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	2,267	38	35	73
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	799	16,461	505	26	531
Venezuela	240	0	0	513	460	13,185	50,762	1,212	425	1,637
Non OPEC	2,306	1,380	224	279	1,139	42,809	172,257	4,176	1,381	5,557
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,020	485	0	485
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	211	2,006	58	7	65
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	21	0	21
Belgium	52	0	0	0	0	1,027	1,027	0	33	33
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Canada	129	0	55	122	662	11,512	46,763	1,137	371	1,508
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,604	84	0	84
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	44	7,048	226	1	227
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	14	0	14
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	172	3,474	107	6	112
Egypt	255	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
France	0	0	0	0	258	1,942	1,942	0	63	63
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	62	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	495	495	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Japan	4	0	0	0	7	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	602	0	0	0	988	988	0	32	32
Mexico	574	312	0	157	1	1,350	40,521	1,264	44	1,307
Netherlands	556	0	0	0	171	1,230	1,230	0	40	40
Netherlands Antilles	146	466	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	94	94
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	451	7,567	230	15	244
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	4	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	141	494	11	5	16
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	379	0	169	0	0	548	548	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	683	683	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	0	21	21
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	0	35	35
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	973	973	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	217	1,930	55	7	62
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	12,401	333	67	400
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,371	10,371	0	335	335
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	742	24	0	24
Other	0	0	0	0	2	1,214	2,831	52	39	91
Total	3,287	6,392	224	792	4,113	69,453	298,633	7,393	2,240	9,633
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	923	2,823	48,148	1,462	91	1,553

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,282	400	0	266	547	0	0	364	0	0
Algeria	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,282	0	0	266	547	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	11,646	251	0	1,185	1,881	1,504	2,228	2,599	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	0	0
Nigeria	7,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Venezuela	4,116	251	0	1,185	1,881	1,504	2,228	1,770	0	0
Non OPEC	22,555	600	1,235	5,574	6,892	1,582	6,399	3,142	89	250
Angola	7,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	277	320	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,395	419	0	131	2,101	67	2,402	773	89	250
China, People's Republic of	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
France	0	0	0	625	256	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	598	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	55	273	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	236	744	0	310	0	0
Norway	4,955	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	439	189	0	0	0	25	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	210	70	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,593	0	0	1,899	187	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	796	137	3,068	771	3,916	1,683	0	0
Zaire	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	332	50	0	81	0	0	0
Total	38,483	1,251	1,235	7,025	9,320	3,086	8,627	6,105	89	250
Persian Gulf^f	4,282	0	0	266	547	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	309	1,886	6,168	138	61	199
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	764	764	0	25	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	309	1,122	5,404	138	36	174
Other OPEC	0	0	0	464	232	10,344	21,990	376	334	709
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	18	18
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	258	7,788	243	8	251
Venezuela	0	0	0	464	232	9,515	13,631	133	307	440
Non OPEC	305	0	205	279	447	26,999	49,554	728	871	1,599
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,159	231	0	231
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	597	597	0	19	19
Canada	8	0	36	122	9	6,407	7,802	45	207	252
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	44	1,106	34	1	36
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,283	36	6	41
France	0	0	0	0	258	1,139	1,139	0	37	37
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	62	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	195	195	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Japan	4	0	0	0	3	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	157	0	442	1,040	19	14	34
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	171	499	499	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	1,290	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	181	5,136	160	6	166
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	4	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	141	141	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	293	0	169	0	0	462	462	0	15	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	683	683	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	0	21	21
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	4,679	84	67	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,371	10,371	0	335	335
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1	464	464	0	15	15
Total	305	0	205	743	988	39,229	77,712	1,241	1,265	2,507
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	309	1,122	5,404	138	36	174

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	7,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	35,003	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Angola	1,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,478	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Colombia	2,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47,024	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Persian Gulf^f	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,070	131	0	131
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	32	0	32
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,086	100	0	100
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,951	256	0	256
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,819	59	0	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,132	198	0	198
Non OPEC	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	37,859	1,129	92	1,221
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,803	58	0	58
Canada	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	29,334	854	92	946
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	71	0	71
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,724	88	0	88
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	44	0	44
Total	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	49,880	1,517	92	1,609
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,070	131	0	131

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	36,973	0	1,525	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Algeria	0	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,482	0	895	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Other OPEC	33,296	0	4,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,313	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,983	0	2,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	59,633	753	4,877	0	469	21	0	234	0	30
Angola	6,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	0	753	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	35,849	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,161	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
United Kingdom	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total	129,902	753	10,455	0	469	21	0	426	0	30
Persian Gulf^f	36,973	0	895	0	0	0	0	192	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	9,061	46,034	1,193	292	1,485
Algeria	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	7,974	7,974	0	257	257
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,491	177	0	177
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	32,569	1,016	35	1,051
Other OPEC	240	0	0	49	0	4,342	37,638	1,074	140	1,214
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	528	528	0	17	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	541	6,854	204	17	221
Venezuela	240	0	0	49	0	3,273	30,256	870	106	976
Non OPEC	1,968	1,380	0	0	6	9,738	69,371	1,924	314	2,238
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,058	195	0	195
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	211	1,327	36	7	43
Belgium	52	0	0	0	0	430	430	0	14	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Canada	88	0	0	0	0	901	901	0	29	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,737	121	0	121
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,512	49	0	49
Egypt	255	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
France	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	26	26
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	300	300	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	602	0	0	0	602	602	0	19	19
Mexico	574	312	0	0	0	907	36,756	1,156	29	1,186
Netherlands	556	0	0	0	0	731	731	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	146	466	0	0	0	1,264	1,264	0	41	41
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	270	2,431	70	9	78
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	86	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	408	408	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	693	693	0	22	22
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,713	55	0	55
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,351	205	0	205
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	1	312	312	0	10	10
Total	2,949	6,392	0	49	1,597	23,141	153,043	4,190	746	4,937
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	38,060	1,193	35	1,228

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
Canada	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
Total	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,514	0	0	0	0	4	0	165	0	0
Indonesia	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	346	0	0	0	0	4	0	165	0	0
Non OPEC	8,398	66	1,011	438	17	2	58	386	7	3
Argentina	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,519	66	0	0	17	2	58	0	7	3
China, People's Republic of	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,617	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,912	66	1,011	438	17	6	58	551	7	3
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
Canada	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
Total	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	228	397	1,911	49	13	62
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	38	0	38
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	228	397	743	11	13	24
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	627	2,615	11,013	271	84	355
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	22	0	22
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	594	747	4,266	114	24	138
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	40	0	40
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	22	0	22
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	21	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	438	2,055	52	14	66
Total	0	0	0	0	1,469	3,626	13,538	320	117	437
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	45,325	400	1,525	266	547	0	0	556	0	0
Algeria	0	400	630	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Kuwait	6,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,850	0	895	266	547	0	0	192	0	0
Other OPEC	54,407	251	4,053	1,185	1,881	1,508	2,228	2,764	0	0
Indonesia	1,168	0	528	0	0	0	0	571	0	0
Nigeria	15,662	0	541	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Venezuela	37,577	251	2,984	1,185	1,881	1,508	2,228	1,935	0	0
Non OPEC	129,448	4,180	7,127	6,047	7,487	1,605	6,844	3,793	96	302
Angola	15,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	378	277	320	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	35,251	3,999	64	166	2,227	69	2,847	804	96	272
China, People's Republic of	2,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Congo	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	803	625	256	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	299	0	190	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
Mexico	39,171	0	0	285	0	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	175	55	273	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	998	0	236	744	0	310	0	0
Norway	7,116	181	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	439	189	0	0	0	25	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	693	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	210	70	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
United Kingdom	10,315	0	0	1,899	187	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	796	137	3,068	771	3,916	1,683	0	0
Zaire	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,617	0	275	770	50	0	81	36	0	0
Total	229,180	4,831	12,705	7,498	9,915	3,113	9,072	7,113	96	302
Persian Gulf^f	45,325	0	895	266	547	0	0	192	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	741	5,012	0	0	2,514	11,561	56,886	1,462	373	1,835
Algeria	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	8,738	8,738	0	282	282
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,475	209	0	209
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	923	2,823	41,673	1,253	91	1,344
Other OPEC	240	0	0	513	460	15,083	69,490	1,755	487	2,242
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	2,267	38	35	73
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	799	16,461	505	26	531
Venezuela	240	0	0	513	460	13,185	50,762	1,212	425	1,637
Non OPEC	2,306	1,380	224	279	1,139	42,809	172,257	4,176	1,381	5,557
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,020	485	0	485
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	211	2,006	58	7	65
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	21	0	21
Belgium	52	0	0	0	0	1,027	1,027	0	33	33
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Canada	129	0	55	122	662	11,512	46,763	1,137	371	1,508
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,604	84	0	84
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	44	7,048	226	1	227
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	14	0	14
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	172	3,474	107	6	112
Egypt	255	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
France	0	0	0	0	258	1,942	1,942	0	63	63
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	62	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	495	495	0	16	16
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Japan	4	0	0	0	7	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	397	397	0	13	13
Malaysia	0	602	0	0	0	988	988	0	32	32
Mexico	574	312	0	157	1	1,350	40,521	1,264	44	1,307
Netherlands	556	0	0	0	171	1,230	1,230	0	40	40
Netherlands Antilles	146	466	0	0	0	2,900	2,900	0	94	94
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	451	7,567	230	15	244
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	4	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	141	494	11	5	16
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	379	0	169	0	0	548	548	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	683	683	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	0	21	21
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	0	35	35
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	973	973	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	217	1,930	55	7	62
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	12,401	333	67	400
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,371	10,371	0	335	335
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	742	24	0	24
Other	0	0	0	0	2	1,214	2,831	52	39	91
Total	3,287	6,392	224	792	4,113	69,453	298,633	7,393	2,240	9,633
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	923	2,823	48,148	1,462	91	1,553

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,282	400	0	266	547	0	0	364	0	0
Algeria	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,282	0	0	266	547	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	11,646	251	0	1,185	1,881	1,504	2,228	2,599	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	0	0
Nigeria	7,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Venezuela	4,116	251	0	1,185	1,881	1,504	2,228	1,770	0	0
Non OPEC	22,555	600	1,235	5,574	6,892	1,582	6,399	3,142	89	250
Angola	7,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	277	320	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,395	419	0	131	2,101	67	2,402	773	89	250
China, People's Republic of	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
France	0	0	0	625	256	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	598	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	55	273	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	236	744	0	310	0	0
Norway	4,955	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	439	189	0	0	0	25	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	210	70	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,593	0	0	1,899	187	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	796	137	3,068	771	3,916	1,683	0	0
Zaire	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	332	50	0	81	0	0	0
Total	38,483	1,251	1,235	7,025	9,320	3,086	8,627	6,105	89	250
Persian Gulf^f	4,282	0	0	266	547	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	309	1,886	6,168	138	61	199
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	764	764	0	25	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	309	1,122	5,404	138	36	174
Other OPEC	0	0	0	464	232	10,344	21,990	376	334	709
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	571	571	0	18	18
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	258	7,788	243	8	251
Venezuela	0	0	0	464	232	9,515	13,631	133	307	440
Non OPEC	305	0	205	279	447	26,999	49,554	728	871	1,599
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,159	231	0	231
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	597	597	0	19	19
Canada	8	0	36	122	9	6,407	7,802	45	207	252
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	44	1,106	34	1	36
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,283	36	6	41
France	0	0	0	0	258	1,139	1,139	0	37	37
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,935	62	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	195	195	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Japan	4	0	0	0	3	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	157	0	442	1,040	19	14	34
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	171	499	499	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	1,290	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	181	5,136	160	6	166
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	4	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	141	141	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	293	0	169	0	0	462	462	0	15	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	683	683	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	0	21	21
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	4,679	84	67	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	10,371	10,371	0	335	335
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1	464	464	0	15	15
Total	305	0	205	743	988	39,229	77,712	1,241	1,265	2,507
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	309	1,122	5,404	138	36	174

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	7,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	35,003	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Angola	1,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,478	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Colombia	2,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47,024	2,412	4	35	88	0	194	31	0	19
Persian Gulf^f	4,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,070	131	0	131
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	984	32	0	32
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,086	100	0	100
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,951	256	0	256
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,819	59	0	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,132	198	0	198
Non OPEC	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	37,859	1,129	92	1,221
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,803	58	0	58
Canada	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	29,334	854	92	946
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	71	0	71
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	14	0	14
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,724	88	0	88
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,371	44	0	44
Total	33	0	19	0	21	2,856	49,880	1,517	92	1,609
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,070	131	0	131

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	36,973	0	1,525	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Algeria	0	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,482	0	895	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Other OPEC	33,296	0	4,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,313	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,983	0	2,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	59,633	753	4,877	0	469	21	0	234	0	30
Angola	6,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Canada	0	753	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	35,849	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,161	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
United Kingdom	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total	129,902	753	10,455	0	469	21	0	426	0	30
Persian Gulf^f	36,973	0	895	0	0	0	0	192	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	9,061	46,034	1,193	292	1,485
Algeria	741	5,012	0	0	1,591	7,974	7,974	0	257	257
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,491	177	0	177
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	32,569	1,016	35	1,051
Other OPEC	240	0	0	49	0	4,342	37,638	1,074	140	1,214
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	528	528	0	17	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	541	6,854	204	17	221
Venezuela	240	0	0	49	0	3,273	30,256	870	106	976
Non OPEC	1,968	1,380	0	0	6	9,738	69,371	1,924	314	2,238
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,058	195	0	195
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	211	1,327	36	7	43
Belgium	52	0	0	0	0	430	430	0	14	14
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Canada	88	0	0	0	0	901	901	0	29	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,737	121	0	121
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,512	49	0	49
Egypt	255	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
France	0	0	0	0	0	803	803	0	26	26
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	300	300	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	602	0	0	0	602	602	0	19	19
Mexico	574	312	0	0	0	907	36,756	1,156	29	1,186
Netherlands	556	0	0	0	0	731	731	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	146	466	0	0	0	1,264	1,264	0	41	41
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	270	2,431	70	9	78
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	86	0	0	0	0	86	86	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	408	408	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	693	693	0	22	22
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,713	55	0	55
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,351	205	0	205
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	1	312	312	0	10	10
Total	2,949	6,392	0	49	1,597	23,141	153,043	4,190	746	4,937
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	1,087	38,060	1,193	35	1,228

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
Canada	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
Total	3,859	349	0	0	21	0	193	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,514	0	0	0	0	4	0	165	0	0
Indonesia	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	346	0	0	0	0	4	0	165	0	0
Non OPEC	8,398	66	1,011	438	17	2	58	386	7	3
Argentina	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,519	66	0	0	17	2	58	0	7	3
China, People's Republic of	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,617	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,912	66	1,011	438	17	6	58	551	7	3
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
Canada	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
Total	0	0	0	0	38	601	4,460	124	19	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	228	397	1,911	49	13	62
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168	38	0	38
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	228	397	743	11	13	24
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	627	2,615	11,013	271	84	355
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	22	0	22
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	594	747	4,266	114	24	138
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	40	0	40
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	22	0	22
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	21	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	438	2,055	52	14	66
Total	0	0	0	0	1,469	3,626	13,538	320	117	437
Persian Gulf ^f	0	0	0	0	614	614	614	0	20	20

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	202	0	0	4,181	4,382	141
Natural Gas Liquids	23	570	658	0	265	1,516	49
Pentanes Plus	7	396	0	0	0	403	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16	173	658	0	265	1,113	36
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	11	40	579	0	252	882	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	6	133	79	0	13	231	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	149	0	1	151	5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	87	0	1	88	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	62	0	0	62	2
Finished Petroleum Products	572	222	16,247	13	9,072	26,127	843
Finished Motor Gasoline	30	11	2,194	1	105	2,340	75
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	124	1	991	0	1,292	2,407	78
Kerosene	(s)	1	1	0	6	8	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	13	1,949	0	2,149	4,137	133
Residual Fuel Oil	121	6	3,775	0	1,397	5,299	171
Special Naphthas	9	10	26	(s)	637	682	22
Lubricants	110	64	1,278	5	78	1,535	50
Waxes	16	24	23	5	11	79	3
Petroleum Coke	125	87	5,985	0	3,386	9,583	309
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	7	25	2	10	48	2
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	2	8	(s)
Total	596	993	17,055	13	13,519	32,176	1,038

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	202	0	0	4,181	4,382	141
Natural Gas Liquids	23	570	658	0	265	1,516	49
Pentanes Plus	7	396	0	0	0	403	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16	173	658	0	265	1,113	36
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	11	40	579	0	252	882	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	6	133	79	0	13	231	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	149	0	1	151	5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	87	0	1	88	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	62	0	0	62	2
Finished Petroleum Products	572	222	16,247	13	9,072	26,127	843
Finished Motor Gasoline	30	11	2,194	1	105	2,340	75
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	124	1	991	0	1,292	2,407	78
Kerosene	(s)	1	1	0	6	8	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	13	1,949	0	2,149	4,137	133
Residual Fuel Oil	121	6	3,775	0	1,397	5,299	171
Special Naphthas	9	10	26	(s)	637	682	22
Lubricants	110	64	1,278	5	78	1,535	50
Waxes	16	24	23	5	11	79	3
Petroleum Coke	125	87	5,985	0	3,386	9,583	309
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	7	25	2	10	48	2
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	2	8	(s)
Total	596	993	17,055	13	13,519	32,176	1,038

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	1	(s)	0	2	77
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	399
Brazil	0	0	0	0	165	0	128	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	202	397	209	192	676	1	168	920
Chile	0	0	0	0	46	0	57	0
China, People's Republic of	3,379	0	0	0	0	0	1,203	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Colombia	0	0	32	249	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	27	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	155	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	41	48	0	0	168	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	125	12	0	110	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	58	10	0	1	160
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	744
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	886	0	10	2
Korea, Republic of	801	0	0	0	190	3	347	237
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	1	0	757	1,562	0	3	635	275
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	398
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	41	0	0	119	725
Peru	0	0	0	0	165	0	2	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	62	0	0	(s)	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	241	770
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17	0	0	0	6	313
Total	4,382	403	1,113	2,340	2,408	8	4,137	5,299

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	3	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Australia	0	4	(s)	76	(s)	(s)	84	3
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	3	0	102	3
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	26	(s)	502	(s)	(s)	931	30
Brazil	8	1	(s)	150	6	0	457	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	15	136	40	349	9	1	3,316	107
Chile	1	19	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	123	4
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	4,584	148
China, Taiwan	1	19	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	30	1
Colombia	1	1	(s)	3	(s)	1	289	9
Costa Rica	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	133	0	0	134	4
Dominican Republic	2	18	0	19	0	0	71	2
Ecuador	0	217	(s)	0	0	50	421	14
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	1	3	(s)	0	0	1	262	8
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	1	599	(s)	0	602	19
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	77	2
Germany, FR	0	9	2	3	4	(s)	20	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	52	0	0	52	2
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	1	5	2	0	0	10	265	9
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	9	0	0	(s)	0	239	8
Hong Kong	0	6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	120	4
India	0	296	1	0	0	0	297	10
Indonesia	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	151	0	(s)	152	5
Israel	(s)	2	0	325	0	0	586	19
Italy	0	1	1	1,594	(s)	(s)	1,868	60
Jamaica	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	752	24
Japan	634	13	3	1,989	1	2	3,540	114
Korea, Republic of	0	4	1	10	1	(s)	1,594	51
Malaysia	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	9	136	22	210	9	89	3,710	120
Netherlands	(s)	3	0	1,054	4	1	2,021	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	0	128	0	0	130	4
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	62	0	0	63	2
Panama	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	893	29
Peru	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	171	6
Philippines	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	78	3
Russia	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	47	0	(s)	51	2
Singapore	0	178	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,190	38
South Africa	(s)	21	(s)	83	(s)	0	104	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,286	0	0	1,287	42
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	1	1	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1	221	0	(s)	(s)	0	224	7
Turkey	0	12	(s)	213	(s)	0	227	7
United Arab Emirates	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	(s)	12	1	148	4	(s)	168	5
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	(s)	226	3	(s)	233	8
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	112	0	68	(s)	(s)	516	17
Total	682	1,535	79	9,583	48	159	32,176	1,038

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	1	(s)	0	2	77
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	399
Brazil	0	0	0	0	165	0	128	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	202	397	209	192	676	1	168	920
Chile	0	0	0	0	46	0	57	0
China, People's Republic of	3,379	0	0	0	0	0	1,203	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Colombia	0	0	32	249	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	27	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	155	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	1	41	48	0	0	168	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	125	12	0	110	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	58	10	0	1	160
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	744
Japan	0	0	0	(s)	886	0	10	2
Korea, Republic of	801	0	0	0	190	3	347	237
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	1	0	757	1,562	0	3	635	275
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	561	398
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	41	0	0	119	725
Peru	0	0	0	0	165	0	2	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	62	0	0	(s)	7
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	241	770
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17	0	0	0	6	313
Total	4,382	403	1,113	2,340	2,408	8	4,137	5,299

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	3	3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Australia	0	4	(s)	76	(s)	(s)	84	3
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	3	0	102	3
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	26	(s)	502	(s)	(s)	931	30
Brazil	8	1	(s)	150	6	0	457	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	15	136	40	349	9	1	3,316	107
Chile	1	19	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	123	4
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	4,584	148
China, Taiwan	1	19	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	30	1
Colombia	1	1	(s)	3	(s)	1	289	9
Costa Rica	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	133	0	0	134	4
Dominican Republic	2	18	0	19	0	0	71	2
Ecuador	0	217	(s)	0	0	50	421	14
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	1	3	(s)	0	0	1	262	8
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	1	599	(s)	0	602	19
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	77	2
Germany, FR	0	9	2	3	4	(s)	20	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	52	0	0	52	2
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	1	5	2	0	0	10	265	9
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	9	0	0	(s)	0	239	8
Hong Kong	0	6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	120	4
India	0	296	1	0	0	0	297	10
Indonesia	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	151	0	(s)	152	5
Israel	(s)	2	0	325	0	0	586	19
Italy	0	1	1	1,594	(s)	(s)	1,868	60
Jamaica	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	752	24
Japan	634	13	3	1,989	1	2	3,540	114
Korea, Republic of	0	4	1	10	1	(s)	1,594	51
Malaysia	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	9	136	22	210	9	89	3,710	120
Netherlands	(s)	3	0	1,054	4	1	2,021	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	0	128	0	0	130	4
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	62	0	0	63	2
Panama	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	893	29
Peru	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	171	6
Philippines	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	78	3
Russia	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	47	0	(s)	51	2
Singapore	0	178	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,190	38
South Africa	(s)	21	(s)	83	(s)	0	104	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,286	0	0	1,287	42
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	1	1	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1	221	0	(s)	(s)	0	224	7
Turkey	0	12	(s)	213	(s)	0	227	7
United Arab Emirates	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	(s)	12	1	148	4	(s)	168	5
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	(s)	226	3	(s)	233	8
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	112	0	68	(s)	(s)	516	17
Total	682	1,535	79	9,583	48	159	32,176	1,038

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,462	13	18	0	(s)	18	-2	(s)	324	371	1,833
Algeria	0	13	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	257	282	282
Kuwait	209	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	209
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,253	0	18	0	(s)	6	-2	(s)	67	89	1,343
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,755	8	61	49	72	89	-7	(s)	208	479	2,234
Indonesia	38	0	0	0	0	18	(s)	(s)	17	35	73
Nigeria	505	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	17	26	531
Venezuela	1,212	8	61	49	72	62	-7	(s)	174	418	1,630
Non OPEC	4,034	99	166	-26	87	-49	-299	-42	556	494	4,528
Angola	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
Argentina	58	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	7	6	64
Australia	21	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	18
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	-13	-16	-1	23	3	3
Brazil	0	0	0	-5	-4	0	-5	(s)	1	-14	-14
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,131	122	66	-20	86	-4	-10	-3	32	271	1,402
China, People's Republic of	-25	0	0	0	-39	0	0	(s)	(s)	-39	-64
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	226	-1	-8	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-8	218
Congo	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ecuador ^c	107	0	(s)	0	-5	6	0	-7	-2	-8	98
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
France	0	0	8	0	0	0	-19	(s)	54	43	43
Gabon ^d	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	10	15	15
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	14	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	5
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-10	(s)	-10	-10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-51	(s)	8	-52	-52
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-24	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-29	(s)	(s)	-64	(s)	-20	-114	-114
Korea, Republic of	-26	0	0	-6	-11	-8	(s)	(s)	13	-13	-39
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	19	32	32
Mexico	1,264	-24	-50	1	-20	-9	-7	-4	39	-76	1,187
Netherlands	0	0	9	0	-18	-13	-34	(s)	31	-26	-26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8	24	0	10	0	(s)	52	94	94
Norway	230	6	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	9	13	242
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16
Panama	0	0	-1	0	-4	-19	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Peru	11	0	5	-5	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	10
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	0	5	12	15	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	20	21	21
Spain	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-41	(s)	31	-10	-10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	9	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-7	7	(s)	55
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
United Kingdom	333	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	-5	(s)	61	62	395
Virgin Islands	0	0	99	25	126	54	0	0	30	335	335
Zaire	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Other	52	-3	13	-10	-19	-33	-34	-12	68	-29	23
Total	7,252	120	244	23	159	59	-307	-42	1,089	1,344	8,595
Persian Gulf^e	1,462	(s)	18	0	(s)	6	-5	(s)	67	86	1,548

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1997

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,462	13	18	0	(s)	18	-2	(s)	324	371	1,833
Algeria	0	13	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	257	282	282
Kuwait	209	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	209
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,253	0	18	0	(s)	6	-2	(s)	67	89	1,343
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,755	8	61	49	72	89	-7	(s)	208	479	2,234
Indonesia	38	0	0	0	0	18	(s)	(s)	17	35	73
Nigeria	505	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	17	26	531
Venezuela	1,212	8	61	49	72	62	-7	(s)	174	418	1,630
Non OPEC	4,034	99	166	-26	87	-49	-299	-42	556	494	4,528
Angola	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
Argentina	58	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	7	6	64
Australia	21	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	18
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	-13	-16	-1	23	3	3
Brazil	0	0	0	-5	-4	0	-5	(s)	1	-14	-14
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,131	122	66	-20	86	-4	-10	-3	32	271	1,402
China, People's Republic of	-25	0	0	0	-39	0	0	(s)	(s)	-39	-64
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	226	-1	-8	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-8	218
Congo	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Ecuador ^c	107	0	(s)	0	-5	6	0	-7	-2	-8	98
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
France	0	0	8	0	0	0	-19	(s)	54	43	43
Gabon ^d	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	10	15	15
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	14	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	5
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-10	(s)	-10	-10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-51	(s)	8	-52	-52
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-24	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-29	(s)	(s)	-64	(s)	-20	-114	-114
Korea, Republic of	-26	0	0	-6	-11	-8	(s)	(s)	13	-13	-39
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	19	32	32
Mexico	1,264	-24	-50	1	-20	-9	-7	-4	39	-76	1,187
Netherlands	0	0	9	0	-18	-13	-34	(s)	31	-26	-26
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8	24	0	10	0	(s)	52	94	94
Norway	230	6	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	9	13	242
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16
Panama	0	0	-1	0	-4	-19	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Peru	11	0	5	-5	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	10
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	0	5	12	15	15
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	22	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	20	21	21
Spain	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-41	(s)	31	-10	-10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	9	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-7	7	(s)	55
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
United Kingdom	333	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	-5	(s)	61	62	395
Virgin Islands	0	0	99	25	126	54	0	0	30	335	335
Zaire	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Other	52	-3	13	-10	-19	-33	-34	-12	68	-29	23
Total	7,252	120	244	23	159	59	-307	-42	1,089	1,344	8,595
Persian Gulf^e	1,462	(s)	18	0	(s)	6	-5	(s)	67	86	1,548

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,340	62,534	709,072	11,246	67,694	865,886
Refinery	14,424	12,518	47,153	1,747	21,097	96,939
Tank Farms and Pipelines	897	48,991	83,220	7,967	28,937	170,012
Leases	19	1,025	15,217	1,532	729	18,522
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	563,482	0	0	563,482
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,931	16,931
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	149,622	144,256	232,454	18,122	92,351	636,805
Refinery	45,345	57,482	131,662	12,965	65,634	313,088
Bulk Terminal	78,140	49,348	55,201	2,369	19,598	204,656
Pipeline	26,099	36,249	43,609	2,545	7,033	115,535
Natural Gas Processing Plant	38	1,177	1,982	243	86	3,526
Pentanes Plus	25	1,519	3,822	176	29	5,571
Refinery	0	339	267	4	0	610
Bulk Terminal	20	530	1,888	1	9	2,448
Pipeline	0	578	1,227	66	0	1,871
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	72	440	105	20	642
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,952	19,365	41,538	952	2,086	68,893
Refinery	1,458	2,639	6,555	282	998	11,932
Bulk Terminal	1,817	8,712	21,570	22	1,022	33,143
Pipeline	1,644	6,909	11,871	510	0	20,934
Natural Gas Processing Plant	33	1,105	1,542	138	66	2,884
Ethane/Ethylene	1	3,293	13,077	217	0	16,588
Refinery	0	2	489	0	0	491
Bulk Terminal	1	1,492	9,086	0	0	10,579
Pipeline	0	1,513	3,271	215	0	4,999
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	286	231	2	0	519
Propane/Propylene	3,903	10,335	16,601	320	819	31,978
Refinery	590	1,158	2,425	48	124	4,345
Bulk Terminal	1,646	4,768	7,151	20	643	14,228
Pipeline	1,644	4,009	6,241	181	0	12,075
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	400	784	71	52	1,330
Normal Butane/Butylene	866	3,950	7,260	265	915	13,256
Refinery	688	969	2,300	142	535	4,634
Bulk Terminal	170	1,764	2,860	2	372	5,168
Pipeline	0	979	1,794	75	0	2,848
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	238	306	46	8	606
Isobutane/Isobutylene	182	1,787	4,600	150	352	7,071
Refinery	180	510	1,341	92	339	2,462
Bulk Terminal	0	688	2,473	0	7	3,168
Pipeline	0	408	565	39	0	1,012
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	181	221	19	6	429
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,277	1,730	4,784	244	4,332	13,367
Refinery	1,972	726	2,317	141	2,944	8,100
Bulk Terminal	305	959	2,166	94	1,091	4,615
Pipeline	0	45	301	9	297	652
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	19	1	0	5	25
Refinery	0	19	1	0	5	25
Fuel Ethanol	19	1,396	327	144	383	2,269
Refinery	W	438	W	W	W	628
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	511
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	511

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,011	W	3,889	W	3,932	10,239
Refinery	1,706	W	1,931	W	2,898	6,831
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,657	W	756	2,784
Pipeline	W	W	301	W	278	624
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,897	12,213	44,916	2,309	21,683	91,018
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,033	3,235	11,582	462	3,223	20,535
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,134	1,818	6,192	317	4,620	15,081
Heavy Gas Oils	4,397	4,206	18,078	1,141	10,910	38,732
Residuum	1,333	2,954	9,064	389	2,930	16,670
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,812	10,189	15,220	2,335	8,006	43,562
Refinery	7,625	8,396	13,893	2,330	7,930	40,174
Bulk Terminal	111	496	650	0	20	1,277
Pipeline	76	1,297	677	5	56	2,111
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	51	19	24	0	2	96
Refinery	51	19	24	0	2	96
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,058	43,106	45,716	4,769	24,269	164,918
Refinery	7,346	9,576	19,196	2,665	11,818	50,601
Bulk Terminal	26,751	18,871	9,775	910	9,079	65,386
Pipeline	12,961	14,659	16,745	1,194	3,372	48,931
Reformulated	17,648	1,240	8,831	0	12,381	40,100
Refinery	4,372	339	3,479	0	6,804	14,994
Bulk Terminal	10,067	722	2,087	0	4,202	17,078
Pipeline	3,209	179	3,265	0	1,375	8,028
Oxygenated	329	996	2	206	5	1,538
Refinery	0	595	0	93	0	688
Bulk Terminal	233	318	2	113	4	670
Pipeline	96	83	0	0	1	180
Other	29,081	40,870	36,883	4,563	11,883	123,280
Refinery	2,974	8,642	15,717	2,572	5,014	34,919
Bulk Terminal	16,451	17,831	7,686	797	4,873	47,638
Pipeline	9,656	14,397	13,480	1,194	1,996	40,723
Finished Aviation Gasoline	741	464	543	37	565	2,350
Refinery	585	167	461	31	293	1,537
Bulk Terminal	156	181	74	6	272	689
Pipeline	0	116	8	0	0	124
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	29	191	220
Refinery	0	0	0	0	26	26
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	29	165	194
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,441	7,963	11,845	698	7,166	36,113
Refinery	1,077	2,807	5,794	285	3,793	13,756
Bulk Terminal	3,471	1,821	1,576	226	2,029	9,123
Pipeline	3,893	3,335	4,475	187	1,344	13,234

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,317	1,371	955	163	97	5,903
Refinery	600	508	615	98	81	1,902
Bulk Terminal	2,487	831	153	0	11	3,482
Pipeline	230	32	187	65	5	519
Distillate Fuel Oil	41,119	28,819	27,383	2,992	10,992	111,305
Refinery	7,209	8,143	14,207	1,899	5,866	37,324
Bulk Terminal	26,615	11,403	5,075	616	3,598	47,307
Pipeline	7,295	9,273	8,101	477	1,528	26,674
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	15,456	20,330	14,265	2,455	7,507	60,013
Refinery	1,605	4,865	6,426	1,477	4,034	18,407
Bulk Terminal	11,260	8,162	2,966	557	2,376	25,321
Pipeline	2,591	7,303	4,873	421	1,097	16,285
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	25,663	8,489	13,118	537	3,485	51,292
Refinery	5,604	3,278	7,781	422	1,832	18,917
Bulk Terminal	15,355	3,241	2,109	59	1,222	21,986
Pipeline	4,704	1,970	3,228	56	431	10,389
Residual Fuel Oil^c	16,753	1,962	15,484	455	7,198	41,852
Refinery	3,844	1,477	6,179	455	5,374	17,329
Bulk Terminal	12,909	485	9,305	0	1,558	24,257
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	266	266
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	5,446	152	552	14	757	6,921
Refinery	1,544	5	86	14	719	2,368
Bulk Terminal	3,902	147	466	0	38	4,553
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,978	300	6,117	359	1,590	14,344
Refinery	1,606	174	1,585	359	1,272	4,996
Bulk Terminal	4,372	126	4,532	0	318	9,348
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,329	1,510	8,815	82	4,585	20,321
Refinery	694	1,298	4,508	82	3,383	9,965
Bulk Terminal	4,635	212	4,307	0	1,202	10,356
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	394	202	994	0	108	1,698
Refinery	394	202	994	0	108	1,698
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	4	1,543	0	193	1,740
Refinery	0	4	1,543	0	193	1,740
Special Naphthas	121	217	1,446	1	50	1,835
Refinery	92	217	1,247	1	50	1,607
Bulk Terminal	29	0	199	0	0	228
Lubricants	2,596	1,661	7,038	0	1,367	12,662
Refinery	1,093	803	5,736	0	907	8,539
Bulk Terminal	1,503	858	1,302	0	460	4,123
Waxes	202	156	343	15	136	852
Refinery	202	156	343	15	136	852
Petroleum Coke	503	1,777	3,284	274	1,220	7,058
Refinery	503	1,777	3,284	274	1,220	7,058
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,287	11,315	4,849	2,657	2,522	24,630
Refinery	1,359	7,212	3,853	2,175	2,097	16,696
Bulk Terminal	1,928	4,103	996	482	425	7,934
Miscellaneous Products	76	204	727	16	139	1,162
Refinery	38	101	238	1	115	493
Bulk Terminal	38	98	472	12	24	644
Pipeline	0	5	17	3	0	25
Total Stocks, All Oils	164,962	206,790	941,526	29,368	160,045	1,502,691

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

^b Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers. Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^c Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	34,097	14,439	233	19,425	3,087	33,824	12,865	20,959	16,753	2,259
Connecticut	1,024	1,024	0	0	139	2,908	712	2,196	94	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,916	1,548	0	368	77	2,138	880	1,258	2,500	W
Florida	4,469	0	0	4,469	85	1,366	780	586	989	48
Georgia	2,137	0	0	2,137	49	900	620	280	209	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,172	635	0	537	197	2,369	740	1,629	535	W
Massachusetts	1,882	1,882	0	0	162	3,002	749	2,253	1,149	W
New Jersey	6,861	5,224	2	1,635	492	7,017	2,645	4,372	6,008	W
New York	3,113	918	147	2,048	839	5,133	1,481	3,652	2,521	W
North Carolina	2,542	0	0	2,542	243	1,281	868	413	404	W
Pennsylvania	4,729	1,353	38	3,338	549	4,863	1,839	3,024	948	W
Rhode Island	527	527	0	0	W	622	148	474	W	W
South Carolina	943	0	0	943	134	671	457	214	W	W
Virginia	2,596	1,328	46	1,222	110	1,427	832	595	827	W
West Virginia	186	0	0	186	W	127	114	13	W	W
PAD District II	28,447	1,061	913	26,473	1,339	19,546	13,027	6,519	1,962	6,326
Illinois	3,722	223	113	3,386	214	2,410	1,591	819	867	529
Indiana	3,091	173	91	2,827	248	2,475	1,454	1,021	117	W
Iowa	1,298	0	0	1,298	W	1,353	1,182	171	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,820	0	0	2,820	21	2,231	1,528	703	10	2,369
Kentucky	1,699	259	107	1,333	85	1,098	530	568	W	W
Michigan	3,022	0	55	2,967	158	1,552	1,161	391	68	1,631
Minnesota	1,653	93	237	1,323	W	1,345	1,042	303	198	W
Missouri	1,127	0	0	1,127	W	792	658	134	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	738	0	1	737	W	850	420	430	W	W
Ohio	3,759	42	8	3,709	386	1,771	1,000	771	250	W
Oklahoma	1,944	0	2	1,942	W	1,228	887	341	115	376
Tennessee	1,842	0	172	1,670	42	1,087	718	369	131	W
Wisconsin	1,732	271	127	1,334	W	1,354	856	498	29	W
PAD District III	28,971	5,566	2	23,403	768	19,282	9,392	9,890	15,484	10,360
Alabama	1,186	0	0	1,186	47	711	425	286	262	19
Arkansas	884	0	0	884	W	694	345	349	W	W
Louisiana	6,219	413	0	5,806	207	4,929	2,108	2,821	7,531	2,487
Mississippi	2,438	0	0	2,438	137	1,890	636	1,254	W	2,050
New Mexico	452	0	1	451	W	257	210	47	5	W
Texas	17,792	5,153	1	12,638	361	10,801	5,668	5,133	7,375	5,730
PAD District IV	3,575	0	206	3,369	98	2,515	2,034	481	455	139
Colorado	685	0	206	479	W	496	346	150	W	W
Idaho	242	0	0	242	W	201	151	50	W	W
Montana	1,178	0	0	1,178	W	835	835	0	54	11
Utah	550	0	0	550	W	524	282	242	50	49
Wyoming	920	0	0	920	W	459	420	39	W	47
PAD District V	20,897	11,006	4	9,887	92	9,464	6,410	3,054	6,932	819
Alaska	654	0	0	654	W	848	69	779	W	W
Arizona	866	0	3	863	W	157	108	49	W	W
California	13,539	11,006	0	2,533	81	5,367	4,528	839	4,494	281
Hawaii	752	0	0	752	W	468	177	291	W	W
Nevada	225	0	0	225	W	193	116	77	W	W
Oregon	1,743	0	1	1,742	W	683	505	178	182	W
Washington	3,118	0	0	3,118	W	1,748	907	841	1,013	171
U.S. Total	115,987	32,072	1,358	82,557	5,384	84,631	43,728	40,903	41,586	19,903

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	73	486	0	149	909	564	0	0	56,397
Petroleum Products	7,954	115	0	3,812	6,145	2,469	0	100,986	24,735
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	395	0	0	0	713
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30	0	0	1,257	4,313	202	0	3,337	6,049
Unfinished Oils	9	41	0	28	0	0	0	0	100
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9	35	0	13	0	0	0	943	1,738
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,415	0	0	1,557	1,079	852	0	51,484	8,845
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	723	0	0	9,123	743
Oxygenated	0	0	0	107	0	27	0	0	0
Other	5,415	0	0	1,450	356	825	0	42,361	8,102
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	42	47
Jet Fuel	406	0	0	133	0	1,011	0	15,467	3,742
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	406	0	0	133	0	1,011	0	15,467	3,742
Kerosene	29	0	0	39	0	0	0	353	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,056	0	0	646	230	397	0	26,725	3,005
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,559	0	0	281	201	387	0	12,903	2,619
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	497	0	0	365	29	10	0	13,822	386
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	83	109	0	0	1,733	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Lubricants	0	18	0	56	19	0	0	629	244
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	252
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,027	601	0	3,961	7,054	3,033	0	100,986	81,132

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,288	836	0	0	0	3,675	0
Petroleum Products	445	2,282	2,200	2,985	931	0	0	117	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	137	253	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,122	2,732	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	298	1,572	588	0	860	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	298	1,572	588	0	860	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	112	353	37	0	15	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	112	353	37	0	15	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	35	278	282	0	56	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	35	155	282	0	51	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	123	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	445	2,282	3,488	3,821	931	0	0	3,792	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
January 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	486	0	909	564	0	56,397
Petroleum Products	7,906	0	2,353	5,931	2,469	73,753	22,501
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	395	0	0	713
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,257	4,313	202	3,024	6,049
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,738
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,415	0	840	1,028	852	37,543	7,847
Reformulated	0	0	0	723	0	9,095	723
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
Other	5,415	0	840	305	825	28,448	7,124
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	7	0	37
Jet Fuel	406	0	133	0	1,011	11,575	3,606
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	406	0	133	0	1,011	11,575	3,606
Kerosene	29	0	10	0	0	288	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,056	0	100	195	397	21,323	2,511
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,559	0	100	174	387	10,111	2,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	497	0	0	21	10	11,212	106
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,906	486	2,353	6,840	3,033	73,753	78,898

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,288	836	0	3,675	0
Petroleum Products	445	2,203	2,200	2,985	931	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	137	253	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,122	2,732	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	298	1,572	588	0	860	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	298	1,572	588	0	860	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	112	353	37	0	15	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	112	353	37	0	15	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	35	278	282	0	56	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	35	155	282	0	51	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	123	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	445	2,203	3,488	3,821	931	3,675	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	73	0	0	149	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	48	115	0	1,459	214	0	27,233	1,623
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30	0	0	0	0	0	313	0
Unfinished Oils	9	41	0	28	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9	35	0	0	0	0	943	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	717	51	0	13,941	28
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Oxygenated	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	610	51	0	13,913	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,892	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,892	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	29	0	0	65	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	546	35	0	5,402	1,595
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	181	27	0	2,792	324
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	365	8	0	2,610	1,271
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	83	109	0	1,733	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	83	109	0	1,733	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	21	0	0	0	0	72	0
Lubricants	0	18	0	56	19	0	629	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	115	0	1,608	214	0	27,233	1,623

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,128	23,482	2,234	79	0	0	117
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	313	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	924	19	0	0	0	0	117
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	13,913	998	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	13,913	978	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	38	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	445	3,447	136	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	445	3,447	136	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	3,583	494	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,468	214	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	224	1,115	280	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	265	1,468	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	265	1,468	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	72	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	266	363	244	79	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	201	252	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,128	23,482	2,234	79	0	0	117

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	149	559	-410	57,758	1,622	56,136
Petroleum Products	104,798	8,069	96,729	34,889	12,426	22,463
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	850	395	455
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,594	30	4,564	7,201	5,772	1,429
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	735	2,613	-1,878
Propane/Propylene	4,594	0	4,594	5,347	2,342	3,005
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	30	-30	763	485	278
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	356	332	24
Unfinished Oils	28	50	-22	109	28	81
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	956	44	912	1,747	13	1,734
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,041	5,415	47,626	14,848	3,488	11,360
Reformulated	9,123	0	9,123	743	723	20
Oxygenated	107	0	107	0	134	-134
Other	43,811	5,415	38,396	14,105	2,631	11,474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	42	0	42	47	7	40
Jet Fuel	15,600	406	15,194	4,185	1,144	3,041
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	15,600	406	15,194	4,185	1,144	3,041
Kerosene	392	29	363	63	39	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	27,371	2,056	25,315	5,343	1,273	4,070
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,184	1,559	11,625	4,460	869	3,591
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	14,187	497	13,690	883	404	479
Residual Fuel Oil	1,816	0	1,816	0	192	-192
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	72	21	51	0	0	0
Lubricants	685	18	667	244	75	169
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	201	0	201	252	0	252
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104,947	8,628	96,319	92,647	14,048	78,599

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	5,906	56,397	-50,491	564	2,124	-1,560	0	3,675	-3,675
Petroleum Products	9,362	128,448	-119,086	2,914	6,116	-3,202	3,213	117	3,096
Pentanes Plus	648	713	-65	0	390	-390	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,045	9,386	-2,341	202	3,854	-3,652	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,360	213	4,147	0	2,269	-2,269	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,531	8,317	-6,786	198	1,011	-813	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	676	573	103	4	355	-351	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	478	283	195	0	219	-219	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	41	100	-59	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	152	2,681	-2,529	0	0	0	0	117	-117
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,079	62,199	-61,120	1,150	1,448	-298	2,432	0	2,432
Reformulated	723	9,866	-9,143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0
Other	356	52,333	-51,977	1,123	1,448	-325	2,432	0	2,432
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	89	-89	7	0	7	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	19,674	-19,674	1,123	52	1,071	368	0	368
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	19,674	-19,674	1,123	52	1,071	368	0	368
Kerosene	0	353	-353	0	34	-34	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	230	30,043	-29,813	432	338	94	334	0	334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	201	15,712	-15,511	422	333	89	206	0	206
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	29	14,331	-14,302	10	5	5	128	0	128
Residual Fuel Oil	109	1,733	-1,624	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	21	72	-51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	37	952	-915	0	0	0	79	0	79
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	453	-453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,268	184,845	-169,577	3,478	8,240	-4,762	3,213	3,792	-579

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

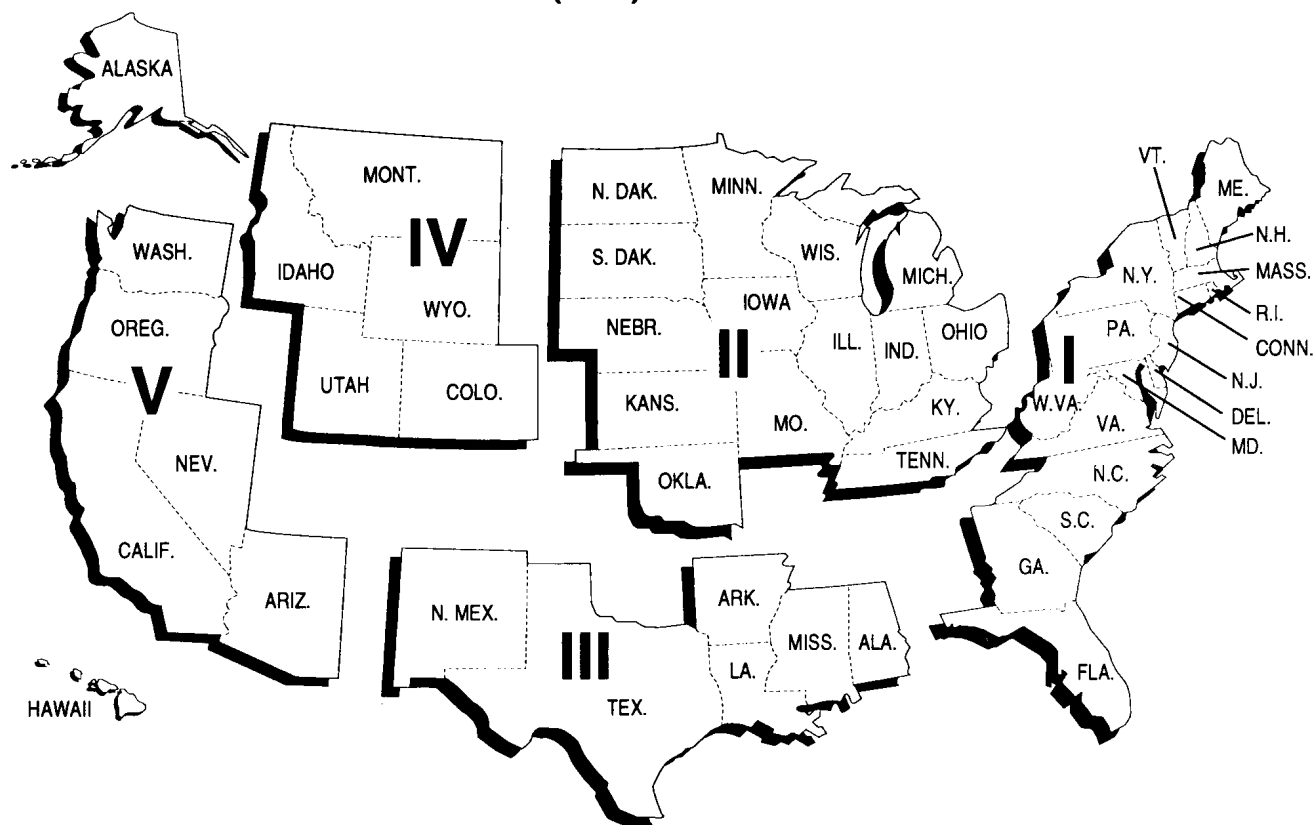
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

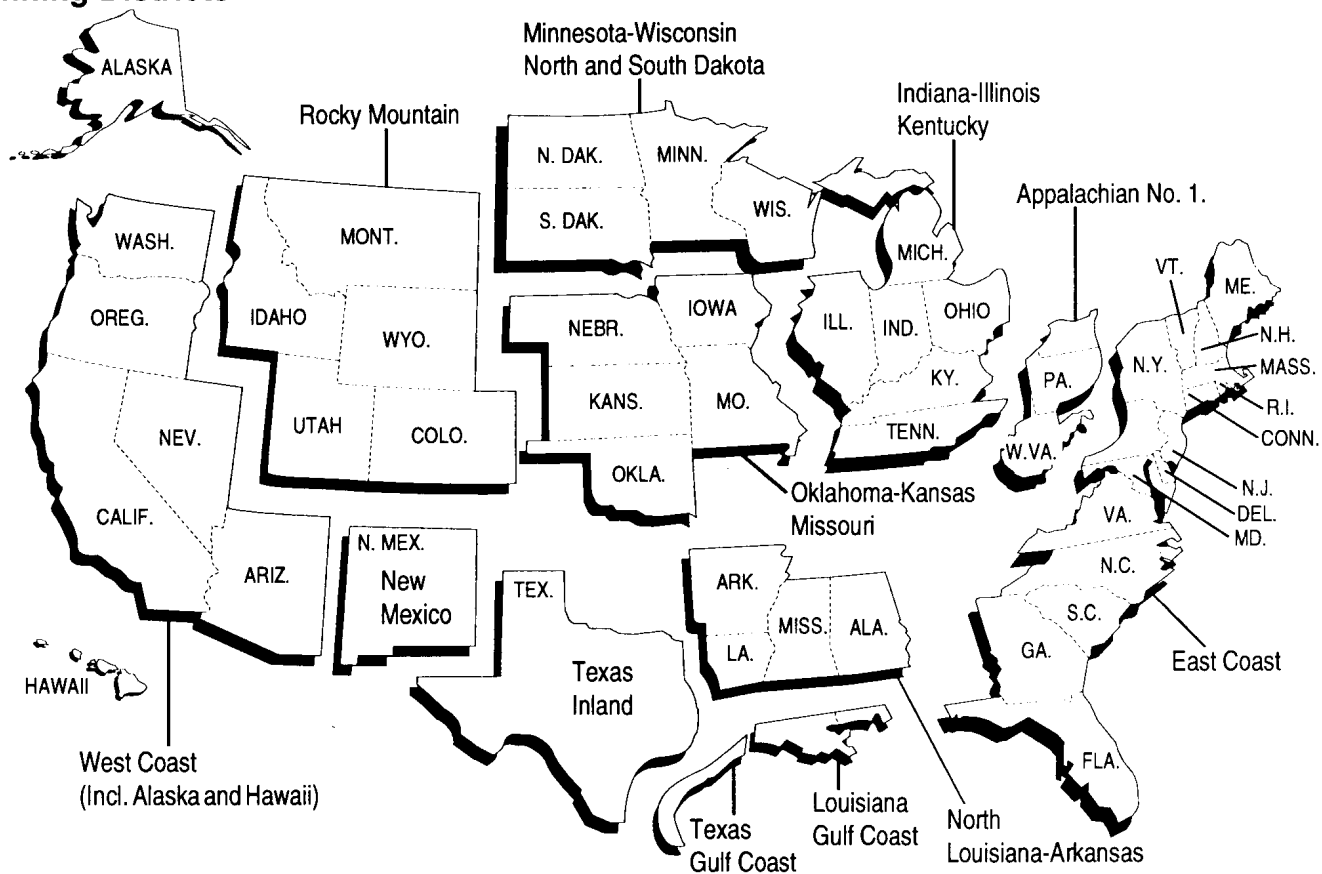
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production, imports, and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These

data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 100 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the

bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

ments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S.

Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. This original monthly estimate is used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the Petroleum Marketing Annual.

- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96	9-96	10-96	11-96	12-96	1-97	2-97
Reported State Data																		
11-14-95	1389	0																
12-14-95	3392	1483	0															
1-14-96	4766	3426	1494	0														
2-14-96	5685	5628	3390	1486	0													
3-14-96	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0												
4-14-96	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0											
5-14-96	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0										
6-14-96	6038	6044	6147	6059	5818	4754	3443	1472	0									
7-14-96	6060	6067	6172	6086	5821	5878	4808	3344	1355	0								
8-14-96	6062	6072	6176	6088	5917	5968	5969	4925	3311	1550	0							
9-14-96	6062	6072	6176	6089	6117	6157	5683	5534	4643	1879	1451	0						
10-14-96	6422	6439	6548	6089	6121	6163	5753	5805	5685	4767	1781	1425	0					
11-14-96	6422	6439	6549	6090	6121	6164	5954	5811	5699	5759	3177	1823	1497	0				
12-14-96	6422	6439	6549	6091	6125	6166	5956	5843	5766	5800	4641	4533	1915	1421	0			
1-14-97	6422	6439	6549	6467	6458	6524	6329	5843	5793	5830	4853	4544	4628	3272	1568	0		
2-14-97	6459	6422	6439	6549	6468	6458	6524	6329	5842	5798	5859	5738	5718	4744	4604	1889	0	
3-14-97	6459	6422	6439	6549	6468	6457	6524	6329	5843	5799	5860	5741	5717	4815	4678	4599	1904	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
3-14-97	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	17	29
Month of Production																		
	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96	9-96	10-96	11-96	12-96	1-97	2-97
Production Estimates																		
Type of Estimate																		
Original ^e	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6364	6321	6474	6401	6434	6494	6503	6531	6509	6495	6494
Interim ^f	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	6479	6443	6502	6383	6389	6504	6490	6465	6448	6387	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	6024	5964	6040	5791	5908	5959	5985	6121	5941	5837	
Revised	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193	6171	6018	5928	5997	5841	5878	5956	6002	5971	5970		
Final ^g	6416	6421	6585	6530														

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a

survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary

of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an “R” for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month’s data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of “Who Must Submit” participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the “must submit” companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, “Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.”

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, “Monthly Crude Oil Report.” However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states — Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the “lease adjustment,” a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the “lease adjustment” could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mix-

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39												
Motor Gas Blending	-18												
Product Supplied.....	7,312												

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

(0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	14,739	32	14,707	75	14,734	59	15,296	40	15,591	62	15,909	76
Crude Oil.....	13,708	20	13,529	36	13,755	38	14,263	32	14,401	38	14,535	34
Pentanes Plus.....	172	(s)	163	(s)	168	0	152	(s)	162	(s)	176	1
LPGs.....	416	3	318	1	246	0	226	(s)	215	0	211	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	261	4	186	(s)	110	0	76	(s)	79	0	72	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	132	1	135	0	150	0	136	0	139	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	281	3	287	6	294	-1	300	(s)	322	(s)	318	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	241	-4	372	12	176	-4	273	-10	431	-6	571	-10
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	10	44	20	102	26	87	18	66	30	102	52
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-5	0	-6	0	-7	0	-4	0	-6	0	-3	0
Production.....	17,572	50	17,457	96	17,654	67	18,267	51	18,559	56	18,821	72
Pentanes Plus.....	310	-1	314	2	327	1	333	1	332	-1	350	-1
LPGs.....	1,909	-4	1,903	9	2,176	4	2,298	7	2,289	-2	2,286	-2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	557	(s)	642	1	662	4	652	(s)	648	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	989	6	998	2	1,041	2	1,046	2	1,049	-1	1,031	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	133	-6	158	13	281	2	370	(s)	371	(s)	364	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	190	-6	212	(s)	221	1	216	(s)	243	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	291	4	244	3	273	6	269	(s)	273	(s)	242	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	3	-23	-16	16	(s)	-14	20	-5	10	-66	27
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,333	24	7,303	55	7,242	25	7,475	-1	7,724	22	7,820	27
Reformulated.....	1,825	13	1,901	20	2,138	28	2,200	19	2,309	31	2,222	41
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	635	6	581	0	459	0	347	0	226	0
Other.....	4,539	19	4,768	30	4,523	-2	4,816	-19	5,069	-10	5,372	-14
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	14	0	9	0	20	0	24	0	22	0	24	1
Jet Fuel.....	1,597	(s)	1,500	-1	1,470	1	1,466	(s)	1,419	(s)	1,514	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	(s)	1,496	-1	1,468	1	1,464	(s)	1,418	(s)	1,512	0
Kerosene.....	94	(s)	76	1	40	-1	29	(s)	29	(s)	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,110	-5	3,145	-12	3,110	-2	3,305	-5	3,258	-2	3,291	-8
Residual Fuel Oil.....	774	24	776	22	701	-1	671	1	732	(s)	731	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	29	181	11	171	12	181	15	194	14	167	12
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	211	-26	164	22	151	17	195	10	185	13	203	14
Special Naphthas.....	46	(s)	48	0	55	0	54	0	58	0	46	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	178	(s)	162	4	168	1	160	0	188	0
Waxes.....	22	2	22	2	21	2	23	2	23	3	25	3
Petroleum Coke.....	630	(s)	645	-1	678	(s)	689	(s)	659	0	664	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	293	(s)	372	(s)	401	(s)	481	0	569	0
Still Gas.....	642	-1	638	-2	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	40	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	45	0
Imports.....	9,272	50	8,287	86	8,967	100	9,357	62	9,914	17	9,920	11
Crude Oil.....	7,260	43	6,553	59	7,136	79	7,316	55	8,029	0	7,958	0
Pentanes Plus.....	53	0	44	0	42	0	38	0	48	0	60	0
LPGs.....	208	(s)	136	3	165	(s)	125	-3	156	(s)	183	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	103	3	116	(s)	82	-3	103	(s)	121	1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	29	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	24	0	27	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	4	0	15	0	10	0	14	0	21	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	30	0	51	0	50	0	44	0	47	0	43	0
Unfinished Oils.....	385	(s)	283	16	361	5	444	5	337	0	417	0
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	83	35	67	13	73	13	71	0	69	45	91	40
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	343	-39	305	-12	310	-6	501	0	444	-38	426	-33
Reformulated.....	181	-16	157	-12	140	-7	207	3	307	-38	217	-40
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	162	-23	148	0	170	1	295	-3	137	(s)	209	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	80	9	108	-8	101	4	108	5	112	10	127	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	16	-16	5	-5	5	-5	19	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	9	92	9	96	9	102	93	10	127	0	0
Kerosene.....	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	243	11	271	8	253	3	258	0	215	1	185	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	320	0	222	0	227	0	237	0	203	0	174	-6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	-9	73	6	77	0	42	0	29	0	38	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	152	0	134	0	124	0	119	0	168	0	165	0
Special Naphthas.....	8	0	10	(s)	11	(s)	13	(s)	11	(s)	8	0
Lubricants.....	9	0	8	0	22	0	7	0	12	0	14	0
Waxes.....	1	(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	0	18	1	12	1	33	0	31	-1	29	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,543,332	133	1,499,930	-1,458	1,481,933	-1,156	1,501,194	-419	1,519,363	-616	1,545,513	458
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	303,334	-253	301,502	-233	299,622	35	302,969	209	304,778	-850	314,280	156
Pentanes Plus.....	5,514	-2	5,248	0	5,653	51	5,447	23	6,926	19	7,817	-6
LPGs.....	72,562	122	55,478	101	56,380	-291	64,310	0	73,972	89	87,457	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	20,153	0	16,047	-3	14,791	-529	14,521	0	15,537	266	16,146	0
Propane/Propylene.....	31,587	282	21,679	196	21,674	172	25,228	-1	31,731	-27	40,540	-2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,255	-117	11,508	-106	13,335	-13	17,364	-2	19,524	-55	22,757	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,567	-43	6,244	14	6,580	79	7,197	3	7,180	-95	8,014	2
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates.....	12,506	-125	12,545	-204	12,626	7	12,537	4	12,155	3	10,893	4
Unfinished Oils.....	91,886	-184	89,123	-374	94,473	209	100,657	181	99,712	593	98,443	194
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,561	886	44,508	194	43,812	-189	42,655	-139	42,037	626	39,664	1,087
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	175	0	183	0	237	0	162	0	160	0	132	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169,280	-557	168,830	-1,236	159,400	-1,096	160,306	-540	163,102	-1,292	164,962	-1,127
Reformulated	39,180	-839	40,265	-956	40,911	-1,107	40,721	-569	44,053	-1,466	40,544	-1,216
Oxygenated	4,761	122	1,902	78	1,226	-7	1,105	-47	1,386	-166	1,083	0
Other.....	125,339	160	126,663	-358	117,263	18	118,480	76	117,663	340	123,335	89
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,359	0	2,230	-1	2,083	0	2,185	0	2,201	0	2,081	10
Jet Fuel	38,660	-183	34,677	-104	34,083	-80	35,585	-62	36,738	-11	38,848	15
Naphtha-Type Jet	522	-124	551	-80	567	-86	555	-74	372	-26	365	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,138	-59	34,126	-24	33,516	6	35,030	12	36,366	15	38,483	15
Kerosene	7,433	-106	5,784	8	3,654	-9	3,333	-16	3,383	-17	3,079	-18
Distillate Fuel Oil	113,099	566	96,821	194	89,707	-34	90,053	-31	95,586	88	101,602	10
Residual Fuel Oil	35,721	-15	31,537	178	31,682	-84	33,669	-10	34,275	-60	34,924	-93
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	3,107	36	2,605	14	2,014	35	2,303	109	2,964	99	2,787	151
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,477	255	1,672	361	1,453	229	1,958	142	1,578	163	1,667	201
Special Naphthas.....	1,913	-9	1,864	-9	1,913	-9	1,886	0	2,006	0	1,957	0
Lubricants	12,718	0	13,052	-11	12,357	46	12,220	32	11,450	-3	11,717	0
Waxes.....	873	23	867	21	851	15	828	24	823	27	897	30
Petroleum Coke	8,145	-321	7,518	-411	7,377	0	7,223	0	7,277	0	6,784	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25,096	0	30,886	54	32,213	9	33,208	-353	31,230	-80	29,864	-154
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,283	0	1,383	0	1,218	0	1,215	8	1,207	-10	1,204	0
Product Supplied	18,212	32	18,498	140	18,180	65	17,837	31	17,857	21	18,049	38
Crude Oil.....	11	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	6	0
Pentanes Plus.....	237	5	204	2	187	(s)	226	2	170	-1	204	-1
LPGs.....	2,323	-19	2,249	11	2,029	17	1,877	-6	1,851	-4	1,772	3
Ethane/Ethylene	675	-1	713	(s)	697	18	691	-14	634	-8	642	9
Propane/Propylene.....	1,476	-5	1,404	8	1,132	3	978	5	922	(s)	838	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	99	-10	59	12	120	-1	148	-1	200	1	196	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	73	-3	73	-9	80	-2	61	4	95	3	96	-3
Unfinished Oils.....	-22	(s)	7	11	13	-10	-35	15	-64	-7	-111	24
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	4	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,254	5	7,552	66	7,729	15	7,869	-19	7,998	8	8,089	-12
Reformulated	1,930	24	2,020	11	2,255	26	2,413	3	2,505	23	2,552	-8
Oxygenated	979	-13	733	8	603	3	463	1	338	4	236	-6
Other.....	4,345	-6	4,799	48	4,871	-14	4,993	-24	5,154	-19	5,301	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	13	(s)	25	(s)	21	0	22	0	28	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,609	15	1,678	-11	1,531	4	1,512	4	1,481	8	1,559	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	4	4	19	-18	-2	-5	8	-5	26	-2	2	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,605	11	1,659	7	1,534	9	1,505	9	1,455	10	1,557	0
Kerosene	93	3	133	-3	103	(s)	40	1	28	0	28	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,681	-5	3,722	9	3,453	8	3,385	-5	3,118	-5	3,194	-5
0.05% & under	2,051	4	2,078	10	2,086	9	2,163	-2	2,143	3	2,206	-1
Greater than 0.05%	1,630	-10	1,644	-1	1,367	-1	1,222	-2	976	-8	989	-5
Residual Fuel Oil	1,020	38	1,028	16	829	7	745	-2	826	2	739	-5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	204	19	271	18	267	11	214	13	201	14	211	18
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	362	-35	291	18	282	21	298	13	365	12	366	12
Special Naphthas.....	50	(s)	34	(s)	58	(s)	52	(s)	33	(s)	36	0
Lubricants	133	2	144	1	190	2	133	1	168	1	141	(s)
Waxes.....	20	1	21	2	21	2	23	2	22	3	22	3
Petroleum Coke	328	2	350	2	442	-13	372	(s)	328	0	383	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	211	(s)	110	-1	338	3	393	12	571	-10	636	3
Still Gas	642	-1	638	-2	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	38	(s)	46	0	42	(s)	42	1	45	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	15,669	10	15,901	-14	15,834	-14	15,580	10	15,701	-41	—	—	27
Crude Oil	14,319	40	14,423	3	14,483	-3	14,276	4	14,276	-71	—	—	15
Pentanes Plus	175	1	177	1	177	1	186	(s)	179	1	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	201	0	202	(s)	260	(s)	308	(s)	370	6	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	0	69	0	123	(s)	193	(s)	235	7	—	—	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	0	132	(s)	136	(s)	114	(s)	136	-1	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	327	(s)	320	2	312	(s)	309	(s)	320	(s)	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils	529	-30	600	-15	563	-11	358	3	387	28	—	—	-4
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	118	-1	182	-4	42	-1	149	2	172	-5	—	—	13
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	-3	0	-3	0	-5	0	-4	0	—	—	0
Production.....	18,649	18	18,905	-20	18,867	-17	18,613	9	18,876	-68	—	—	28
Pentanes Plus	350	-1	353	-2	352	-2	349	1	339	(s)	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	2,266	-2	2,278	-7	2,197	-4	2,129	4	2,040	1	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	650	(s)	662	-1	680	-1	701	2	711	0	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,045	-1	1,055	-4	1,058	-2	1,057	1	1,063	(s)	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	-1	349	-2	248	(s)	178	(s)	87	1	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	219	(s)	212	(s)	210	(s)	194	1	180	(s)	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	306	2	289	2	244	-2	258	-4	315	-24	—	—	-1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-2	-80	18	-48	-2	-12	-40	1	-53	-19	—	—	-11
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,811	80	7,696	50	7,585	8	7,496	1	7,835	7	—	—	27
Reformulated.....	2,300	0	2,287	4	2,229	0	2,219	(s)	2,251	2	—	—	14
Oxygenated	182	0	270	-1	316	0	471	0	577	(s)	—	—	(s)
Other	5,329	80	5,138	47	5,039	8	4,806	1	5,007	5	—	—	13
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	24	0	24	0	22	(s)	26	(s)	14	(s)	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,496	(s)	1,510	-1	1,649	1	1,486	-1	1,515	-14	—	—	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	(s)	1	0	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,493	(s)	1,508	-1	1,647	1	1,485	-1	1,514	-14	—	—	-1
Kerosene	47	(s)	52	(s)	66	-1	93	(s)	91	(s)	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,139	-12	3,295	-16	3,403	-11	3,626	1	3,665	-25	—	—	-9
Residual Fuel Oil	646	(s)	732	(s)	713	(s)	693	2	712	3	—	—	5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	170	11	199	(s)	218	0	202	0	187	(s)	—	—	10
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	204	19	231	-1	208	(s)	187	0	203	(s)	—	—	6
Special Naphthas	47	0	51	0	55	0	48	(s)	45	(s)	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	162	-2	172	(s)	179	(s)	182	2	177	2	—	—	1
Waxes	23	2	22	2	26	2	23	3	25	4	—	—	2
Petroleum Coke.....	640	(s)	656	0	671	3	663	(s)	682	(s)	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	590	(s)	602	(s)	580	(s)	516	1	431	(s)	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	687	(s)	682	(s)	662	(s)	632	-1	612	-2	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products	43	(s)	44	(s)	41	0	43	0	41	0	—	—	0
Imports	9,752	35	9,866	78	9,078	20	9,747	24	9,143	62	—	—	49
Crude Oil	7,771	29	8,020	22	7,333	20	7,683	17	7,344	0	—	—	30
Pentanes Plus	57	0	38	0	37	0	54	0	20	0	—	—	0
LPGs.....	189	-7	159	7	150	-1	178	5	177	(s)	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	122	-7	119	7	96	-1	147	5	147	0	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	0	10	(s)	23	(s)	6	(s)	13	(s)	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	0	15	0	17	0	11	0	2	0	—	—	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	55	0	59	0	45	0	72	2	25	24	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils	339	0	394	-10	315	0	348	0	422	7	—	—	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	95	27	107	37	140	0	223	13	162	10	—	—	21
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	378	-27	346	0	339	0	262	-13	240	-14	—	—	-17
Reformulated.....	210	-27	136	0	174	0	141	0	141	-14	—	—	-14
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Other	168	0	210	0	164	0	121	-13	99	0	—	—	-3
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	89	0	104	0	159	0	126	0	87	0	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	-6
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	89	0	104	0	159	0	126	0	87	0	—	—	4
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	2	(s)	1	0	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	194	0	195	(s)	187	(s)	246	(s)	192	13	—	—	3
Residual Fuel Oil	335	0	217	10	197	0	260	0	266	4	—	—	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	41	9	35	0	35	0	81	0	33	0	—	—	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	165	0	145	0	84	0	152	0	121	19	—	—	2
Special Naphthas	10	0	7	(s)	8	0	10	(s)	10	0	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	7	0	9	0	11	0	10	0	15	0	—	—	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	4	24	12	35	1	40	0	23	0	—	—	2
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,549,769	-1,294	1,547,361	-2,793	1,553,657	-2,929	1,539,617	-2,806	1,523,693	-2,984	—	—	-1,442
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	309,624	-1,210	315,236	-2,130	304,302	-2,079	310,031	-2,105	300,664	-1,367	—	—	-893
Pentanes Plus.....	8,886	3	8,977	-5	8,722	-1	7,568	38	6,423	10	—	—	12
LPGs.....	99,154	-7	108,786	28	114,287	2	110,947	15	96,747	244	—	—	27
Ethane/Ethylene	16,429	0	16,694	1	18,600	1	19,640	0	19,346	0	—	—	-24
Propane/Propylene.....	46,288	-9	48,705	51	51,802	-3	50,599	2	45,922	234	—	—	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	27,500	0	33,985	-24	34,944	7	31,411	12	23,598	-7	—	—	-28
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,937	2	9,402	0	8,941	-3	9,297	1	7,881	17	—	—	-2
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	11,445	60	11,959	62	10,869	-2	11,403	-51	11,846	-79	—	—	-29
Unfinished Oils	97,724	263	95,033	53	92,701	93	91,697	159	93,521	-546	—	—	58
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,670	-524	36,633	-732	39,062	-1,065	39,616	-717	37,142	-868	—	—	-131
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	125	0	179	0	150	0	225	0	165	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	162,846	246	154,896	-11	161,362	-15	149,166	-48	151,303	-555	—	—	-566
Reformulated.....	41,744	106	38,549	-2	40,543	0	37,956	8	36,307	-176	—	—	-565
Oxygenated	1,194	0	1,006	0	1,480	0	1,204	0	1,581	0	—	—	-2
Other.....	119,908	140	115,341	-9	119,339	-15	110,006	-56	113,415	-379	—	—	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,218	0	2,323	-4	2,304	-2	2,520	0	2,315	1	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	38,353	16	38,388	-40	42,830	72	41,141	75	39,745	112	—	—	-17
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	269	0	358	0	389	0	340	-1	336	0	—	—	-36
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,084	16	38,030	-40	42,441	72	40,801	76	39,409	112	—	—	18
Kerosene	3,958	-18	4,664	-8	5,544	-94	8,287	-143	7,328	-135	—	—	-51
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	106,349	39	110,187	51	114,878	81	114,793	-68	121,570	134	—	—	94
Residual Fuel Oil	34,774	-48	35,765	-38	37,588	184	38,276	-10	42,524	-77	—	—	-7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,689	13	2,477	0	2,542	0	2,411	0	2,047	0	—	—	42
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,027	28	1,877	-7	2,147	4	1,820	0	1,996	0	—	—	125
Special Naphthas	1,809	0	1,855	0	2,194	0	2,056	0	1,919	12	—	—	-1
Lubricants	11,667	-163	11,499	-29	11,633	-30	11,613	32	11,912	90	—	—	-3
Waxes.....	880	28	799	25	848	15	824	19	930	21	—	—	23
Petroleum Coke.....	6,196	0	5,154	0	5,262	-87	5,099	0	6,153	0	—	—	-74
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,269	-6	22,016	-8	19,621	-5	15,273	-2	16,415	19	—	—	-48
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,202	-14	1,085	0	1,152	0	1,234	0	1,214	0	—	—	-1
Product Supplied	18,143	66	18,513	72	17,605	(s)	19,103	5	18,496	-6	—	—	42
Crude Oil.....	5	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	197	-2	200	-2	215	-3	251	-1	216	(s)	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	1,804	-9	1,875	-1	1,857	-4	2,071	8	2,279	-12	—	—	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	655	(s)	668	-1	631	-1	682	2	735	0	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	952	-9	1,072	1	1,030	-1	1,213	6	1,332	-8	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	-1	55	-1	89	-2	97	(s)	119	-5	—	—	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	75	(s)	80	(s)	106	(s)	79	(s)	93	(s)	—	—	-1
Unfinished Oils	-167	28	-119	12	-171	10	22	-5	-26	2	—	—	7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,135	8	8,216	58	7,641	8	8,038	-11	7,875	10	—	—	12
Reformulated.....	2,460	-70	2,526	8	2,337	(s)	2,444	(s)	2,447	-6	—	—	1
Oxygenated	178	0	276	-1	301	0	480	0	563	(s)	—	—	(s)
Other.....	5,496	79	5,413	51	5,003	8	5,115	-11	4,865	16	—	—	12
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	(s)	21	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	21	(s)	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,574	0	1,580	1	1,609	-3	1,632	-1	1,603	-15	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	6	0	-1	0	2	0	-5	0	1	(s)	—	—	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,567	0	1,580	1	1,607	-3	1,637	-1	1,602	-15	—	—	3
Kerosene	19	(s)	24	(s)	37	2	2	1	124	(s)	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,046	-12	3,184	-16	3,178	-12	3,575	6	3,460	-19	—	—	-5
0.05% & under.....	2,095	4	2,223	-7	2,189	(s)	2,304	6	2,143	-32	—	—	(s)
Greater than 0.05%	950	-17	961	-9	989	-12	1,270	1	1,317	13	—	—	-5
Residual Fuel Oil	897	-1	861	10	724	-7	827	8	736	10	—	—	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	214	25	241	1	251	0	287	0	232	(s)	—	—	11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	358	24	381	(s)	283	(s)	349	(s)	318	19	—	—	8
Special Naphthas	36	0	21	(s)	20	0	26	(s)	49	-1	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	152	3	160	-5	160	(s)	152	(s)	147	(s)	—	—	1
Waxes.....	22	2	23	2	23	2	22	3	20	3	—	—	2
Petroleum Coke.....	381	(s)	357	0	364	6	464	-3	366	(s)	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	720	-1	753	12	681	(s)	686	1	411	-1	—	—	2
Still Gas	687	(s)	682	(s)	662	(s)	632	-1	612	-2	—	—	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	43	(s)	48	(s)	38	0	40	0	42	0	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, February 1997

Products	February 1997		January 1997		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,297	82	2,475	80	4,773	81
Stocks	2,139	—	2,169	—	—	151
MTBE						
Production.....	5,372	192	4,997	161	10,369	176
Stocks	9,607	—	9,659	—	—	151

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39	39	49	53	78	77	77
1997	80	82										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293	1,037	947	942	1,002	1,239	1,625	1,641	1,896
1997	2,169	2,139										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7	9	8	8	21	15	27
1997	19	15										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38	38	48	52	77	76	77
1997	79	81										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	947	748	845	810	678	681	623	666	686	1,096	1,164	1,337
1997	1,397	1,613										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84	84	73	81	48	45	126
1997	265	138										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41	37	41	55	83	78	66
1997	110	95										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134	189	214	409	377	338	339
1997	378	278										

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061	9,148	9,323	9,156	9,352	8,361	8,773	8,812	9,769
1997	9,659	9,607										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579	1,592	1,245	1,230	1,317	1,289	1,191	1,541	1,400
1997	1,895	1,839										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183	174	158	164	169	162	161
1997	138	171										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093	4,416	4,543	4,353	3,507	3,434	3,106	3,665	4,122
1997	3,545	4,223										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172	2,926	3,243	3,319	4,270	3,345	4,154	3,299	3,935
1997	3,868	3,277										

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192										
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	101	98	94	87
1997	72	106										
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89	86										

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ \text{ F}/60^\circ \text{ F}}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. **Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.**

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate,

reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units.

Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a

minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH₃OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to June 1996, Gabon was a member of OPEC.**

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in

unleaded gasoline. The “Substantially Similar” Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The “Substantially Similar” Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the “gasohol waiver”).

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the “ARCO” waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the “DuPont” waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the “Sun” waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are “Naphtha Less Than 401° F” and “Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.”

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This “green” coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. “Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending” is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and

aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners,

cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.